

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 1861.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,

IMPROVED GARDNER MACHINE GUN

for black powder; also Plants of Machinery for Rifles, Rapid-firing and Shot Guns; Sewing Machines; Bicycles, and every description of Machines; and Small Tools for Metal Working; Special Machines and Tools made to order. Send for Catalogue.

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.
Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc.; Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shaking, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Raddlers, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers, 19-31 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN

—AND— AMMUNITION CO.



MACHINE,
RAPID-FIRE AND
LARGE CALIBER GUNS,
with Mountings for all Services.

AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.

Washington Office, Kellogg Building
Shops, Derby, Conn.
New York Office, 120 Liberty St.

WE ARE BUILDING "HORNSBY-AKROYD" OIL ENGINE.

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., Foot of East 138th Street
NEW YORK

U. M. C. AMMUNITION.



MILITARY, SPORTING AND TARGET.
CARTRIDGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RAPID FIRE AMMUNITION, 1 pr. to 8 inch.
LOADED SHELLS, PAPER SHELLS, WADS AND PRIMERS.

Write for Catalogue.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.
313 Broadway, NEW YORK. 425 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO.



FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Regulation Serge Blouses from \$11.25 up.
Samples of materials mailed upon application.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Military Purveyors.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

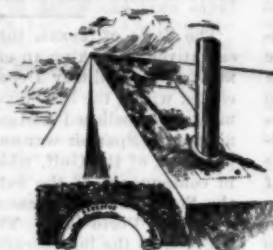
FOR

NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 702 17th St. BRIDGEPORT OFFICE, 319 Crescent Ave. LYNN OFFICE, 44 Federal St.

ASBESTOS STOVE-PIPE SHIELD FOR TENTS.

Pat. Dec. 26, 1893.



This is an Asbestos cloth wound grommet or ring inserted in roof of wall tent or Sibley conical tent. Composed of Asbestos, it protects canvas from fire, is noiseless in wind, is flexible and folds without damage to tent or itself. Supplied plain for insertion, or on canvas with flap to close aperture.
Used and approved by U. S. Army.

H. W. JOHNS M'FG CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

An Idle Steamship Waiting For a New Shaft

Is a severe criticism of a policy that continues the use of iron or cheap steel in these days of

Fluid-compressed Open-hearth Steel Shafts
Hydraulically Forged and Annealed.

SEND TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR PAMPHLET.

THE BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

100 Broadway, N. Y. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1433 Marquette Building, Chicago



WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING MERITS FOR JENKINS BROS.' VALVES.

1. Manufactured of the best Steam Metal.
2. No regrinding, therefore not constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valve.
3. Contain JENKINS DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oil and Acid.
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts interchangeable.
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with Trade-Mark.

JENKINS BROTHERS,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

BENT & BUSH

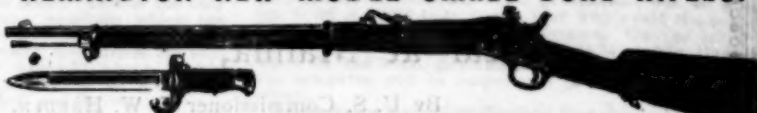
Military Goods

CAP MAKERS
EMBROIDERERS
LACEMEN
OUTFITTERS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

REMINGTON NEW MODEL SMALL BORE RIFLES.



High power and rapidity of fire combined with the simple Remington System. Adapted to the 7 mm and other smokeless powder cartridges. Send for illustrated catalogue.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
313 Broadway, New York. ILION, N. Y.

One of the best Recommendations for THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S



COLD OIL PACKINGS

Is the fact of its being so extensively imitated with similar material boiled in oil. Send for catalogue to



NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street.

LEWIS NIXON, SHIPBUILDER.

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.
OFFICE AND WORKS, ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

FIREPROOF WOOD. THE ELECTRIC FIREPROOFING COMPANY.

119-121 West 23d Street, New York.

THE ONLY PROCESS IN EXISTENCE FOR RENDERING WOOD ABSOLUTELY NON-FLAMMABLE. All of the wood used in many of the most prominent buildings in this country is rendered fireproof by this process. Used exclusively by the U. S. Navy, British Navy and many other Naval Powers.

FIREPROOFING LUMBER FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 98-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

The report of the Adjutant General of the Army, of December 3, 1849, shows that our aggregate force employed during the war with Mexico was 100,454 officers and men. Of these 26,922 were Regulars, and 73,532 Volunteers. Of the Regulars 73 officers and 862 men were killed in battle or died of wounds, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ (.035) per cent. The Volunteers lost by battle casualties, 47 officers and 567 men; or eighty-four hundredths of one per cent. (.0083). The percentage of loss in the Regular force was, therefore, over four times as great as among the Volunteers. There were 2,075 Regulars and 1,318 Volunteers wounded in battle. This was eight per cent. (.08) of the Regulars and one and eight-tenths per cent. (.018) of Volunteers, or relatively seven Regulars for one Volunteer. The average service of the Regulars was 21 4-10 months; that of the Volunteers, 10 months.

"La France Militaire" of Paris seems to expect considerable good to flow from the establishment of the French "Colonial Office," which was created by a decree issued March 16. The object of this institution is to keep the public thoroughly informed as to the "colonial movement" of the nation, furnishing information of agricultural, commercial and industrial matters relative to the country's distant possessions. A permanent exhibition of the products of the colonies will be under the care of the newly constituted office. In thus bringing the French people and the taxpayers into a closer sympathy with the colonies our French contemporary sees a resulting popularity for national expansion. Whether this be so or not, the Frenchmen may be sure the expenses incurred in colonial military activities will seem far less formidable when the public can see tangible results of their enterprises abroad.

Capt. John T. French, Jr., whose work in connection with the present tactics has attracted attention, was in Washington this week conferring with Gen. Ludington as to his next assignment. Capt. French was the Recorder of the Board which framed the infantry, cavalry and artillery tactics, and revised the Army Regulations. This important work was put to a severe test in the recent war operations, when the new tactics were at all times in use. The general opinion of military experts is that the system fully met the requirements of actual service. Besides being Recorder of the Board, Capt. French made a personal study of tactical revision, giving years of study to the modernizing of the

old Upton tactics, and he is credited with much of the success of the work. Before the recent war he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, and stationed at St. Paul.

The cruise of the U. S. S. Wilmington up the Orinoco River is the subject of an interesting report of the voyage sent to the State Department by the Hon. F. B. Loomis, U. S. Minister to Venezuela. He says that the visit of the American vessel made a decided impression upon the people of the interior and added to the prestige of the United States. At Guanta, the port for Barcelona, the President of the State was awaiting the arrival of the Wilmington. He was entertained on board by Comdr. C. C. Todd, and one of the Colt automatic guns was fired for his diversion. Minister Loomis said that the result of firing this gun every time army officials came on board was that orders have gone to the United States for the same kind of gun. A correct chart of certain parts of the river, made by Lieut. F. Carter, the navigating officer of the Wilmington, will prove of much value to navigation.

The State of Texas, through its Senators and Representatives, is making an effort to secure the re-establishment of the Military Department of Texas, formerly included within the boundaries of that State. This department was abolished in March, 1898, just before the beginning of the Spanish war, and merged into the Military Department of the Gulf, which was organized at that time in consequence of the extensive military movements in the Southern States, associated with the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Department of the Gulf, in addition to the incorporation of the Department of Texas, took in all the southern half of the Department of the East, which, up to that time, covered territory extending from the Canadian boundary, along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico to the State line of Texas. The headquarters of the Department of the Gulf are at Atlanta, Ga., and the headquarters of the reorganized Department of the East are at New York.

There is no doubt that should the prompt subjection of the Filipinos require it Volunteers may be obtained in any necessary number. Many military men contend that the present uprising will call for a far larger Army in the Philippines than is now there, the number being placed by some experts as high as 75,000 soldiers. One Governor, the Governor of New Jersey, this week tendered to the President the services of a New Jersey regiment, should it be decided that further Volunteers are necessary. The President expressed his gratification at the offer, but informed the Governor that late advices from Gen. Otis were to the effect that the Vol-

unteers in the Philippines were willing to remain there until the fighting ceased. South Dakota, however, is anxious for the return of her Volunteers now in the islands, and the Governor has requested their immediate recall for muster out. So long, however, as Gen. Otis requires the presence of the Volunteers with his command they will be continued with him regardless of State wishes in the matter.

Orders were issued by the War Department this week for the reorganization of the several military departments under Gen. Brooke in Cuba, as a result of a conference recently held at Havana between the Secretary of War and the Governor General. The order was produced by the changed conditions resulting from the demobilization of the Volunteers in Cuba. There have been previously seven military departments comprising one military division under command of Gen. Brooke, with headquarters at Havana. By these orders the number of departments is reduced to five, the two eliminated being the Department of Pinar del Rio, commanded by Gen. Hasbrouck, and the Department of Matanzas, commanded by Gen. Bates. Under the orders Pinar del Rio is consolidated with the Department of Havana, and Gen. Lee, commanding that department, is assigned to the combination. The department of Matanzas is consolidated with the Department of Santa Clara, and Gen. Wilson, now in charge of the latter, is assigned to the command of the new department. Gen. Wood will be continued in the command of the Department of Santiago and Gen. Carpenter in command of the Department of Puerto Principe. Gen. Ludlow will remain in command of the Department of Havana, and Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Ernst and the other officers on Gen. Brooke's staff will continue the performance of their present duties in connection with the military government of Cuba. Orders were also issued this week to Gen. Brooke directing him to discharge Regular men in Cuba who had enlisted only for the war. Some complaint has been made because these men were not permitted to return to the United States, and in a number of instances the recalcitrants have petitioned Senators and members to interest themselves in procuring their discharges.

Some of our daily contemporaries are bewailing the prospective swelling of the pension rolls, which they say could have been wholly avoided if only the Government had bought the best of food for the soldiers. No doubt there would be no pension list at all if the traditional foresight were as comprehensive as hindsight. No nations would probably ever go to war if they knew as much before the first shot was fired as they did after peace was declared. If Spain could have seen her two

The.....

U. S. ARMY AND ITS

COMMANDERS,

With Authentic Portraits of all Commanding Generals,

From WASHINGTON to MILES,

By GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

DEWEY'S

Year at Manila,

By U. S. Commissioner E. W. HARDEN.

The Surrender of Manila,

By DOUGLAS WHITE.

Are the Filipinos Civilized?

By AGONCILLO.

Fitzhugh Lee, Trooper.

"April Bloom," Serial Story,

By EGERTON CASTLE,

(Author of "The Pride of Jennico.")

Short Stories, etc., etc.

ALL SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. IN MAY NUMBER OF

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

Copies sold and subscriptions received by all Newsdealers.

Special
Offer.Beautiful Military Calendar, six sections, each in twelve colors, 10 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, May, 1899, to April, 1900, together with this magazine for one year, all for \$1.00.

In June, July and August numbers special contributions by Sec'y of the Navy Long, Sec'y of the Treasury Gage, Chief Bonner of N. Y. Fire Dep't, Wm. Dean Howells, Joel Chandler Harris, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. Jno. A. Logan, and others.

Now

10 cents;

\$1.00 a Year.

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE, 141-143 Fifth Avenue, New York.

proud fleets lying at the bottom of the sea last April, would she not gladly have relinquished all claims to Cuba and Porto Rico? Had we known that Aguinaldo was preparing to smite the hand that caressed him, would our troops have been so patient last summer and winter around Manila? If human wisdom needed none of the enlightenment that experience brings and that so many newspaper philosophers imagine will come without it, Pope might never have had reason to write:

"Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate;
All but the page prescribed, their present state."

Pensions, like other expenses of war, are the cost which mankind must pay for not being gods. There never was a war without error on one side or the other. Usually it is on both sides. Human limitations attach to providing for an army as well as to interpreting principles. No one looks for infallibility among statesmen and yet Commissary Departments are held to as strict an accountability by some as if a war involving the raising and feeding of an Army of quarter of a million were an every-day occurrence whose possible exigencies had long ago been discounted by repeated tests and about whose shifting phases experience must forever be dumb.

In "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for May Gen. Miles writes of "The United States Army, and Its Commanders," reviewing the development and organization of our national military force, and his predecessors in its chief command. Portraits of all these American Generals, from Washington to Gen. Miles himself, are reproduced directly from the originals in the War Department. Adm. Dewey comes in for special honors in this anniversary number of the "Monthly" in two illustrated articles, namely: "Dewey at Manila—One Year's Retrospect," by Edward W. Harden, United States Commissioner to the Philippines; and "The Surrender of Manila," by Douglas White, the well-known war correspondent. Felipe Agoncillo, the cultured and astute Filipino diplomat, whom Aguinaldo despatched as his envoy plenipotentiary to the United States, writes a most able and instructive article, under the ironical title of "Are the Filipinos Civilized?"—which question he answers with a very positive affirmative. Another article of unique personal interest is William S. Brackett's "Fitzhugh Lee, Beau Sabreur," giving an entertaining account of the now famous General's exploits in Texas when he was a young Lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry of the old Regular Army. Alice Ives, author of "The Village Postmaster," discusses "Women as Dramatists." The short stories include "Corney Clerly's Balance," by Seumas McManus, and "The Beggar's Angel," by Isabel Darling; and there are poems by the late George Edgar Montgomery, Eben E. Rexford, Kate Masterson, Isaac W. F. Eaton, Ralcy Husted Bell, William Hurd Hillyer and others.

The U. S. flagship Chicago sailed this week from New York on one of the most interesting cruises undertaken by an American warship in recent years. She will circumnavigate practically the African coast en route to the South Atlantic station, where she goes to serve as flagship of the squadron that will shortly be assigned to duty in those waters. From New York the Chicago proceeds to Gibraltar, thence through the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, the Red Sea and around the eastern end of Africa, down that coast to Cape Town, and from there across to South America by way of St. Helena. The object of this detour is the displaying of the American flag from a modern warship in African ports, where it has not been seen in recent years. It is expected that the vessel will take at least six months to reach her station, by which time Adm. Howison will have attained the age for retirement. It is understood that the cruiser Montgomery is also to be attached to this station, the Wilmington being now already on it.

That even war's blood-red cloud can have a silver lining, yea, even a gold one, for the vanquished, seems to be proved by the experience of Spain, which cable advices announce is enjoying a wonderful era of prosperity, caused by the return from Cuba of people with heaps of gold. Shopkeepers and theatres are reported as profiting largely thereby, and building operations have received an unexampled stimulus. After all, perhaps, Spain is seeing the wisdom of the cry of the Liberals of years ago, who referred to Spain's colonies in the Indies as the sepulchre of her peace and prosperity. It may have in it also a lesson, though not yet visible to their eyes, for other nations than Spain who do not see hidden beneath the gilt and glitter of colonization the canker eating at the heart of nations who have no genius for colonization.

Col. William Jennings Bryan's brief connection with the Army has done him good evidently in more ways than one. He has learned the value of accuracy even in apparently small things. In his dinner speech in New York recently, he spoke of the Philippines, pronouncing the last syllable as if "pins." Every diner who had an itch for etymology and leaning for "peens" rushed to his dictionary the next day, only to find that Col. Bryan, though he never went beyond the United States with his Nebraska regiment, had absorbed the correct official pronunciation. We are inclined to credit this linguistic accuracy more to the influence of the Army than to the sympathetic interest that the Colonel has manifested in the islands since he learned that his beloved silver was there coin of the realm.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

"La Guerre Hispano-Americaine de 1898" (R. Chapelot & Co., Paris) is a volume on the Spanish war, compiled by Capt. Ch. Bride, of the French Reserves. We use the word "compiled" advisedly, for the book is largely a collection of official despatches of both sides strung together without any pretension to literary form or lucidity of arrangement. The author precedes the war record with several chapters on the history of the West Indies since 1802, with special reference to the revolutionary movements against Spain. He gives also a swift review of the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands from the early days of the first Spanish conquest.

Coming down to the immediate antecedents of the Spanish war, the author singles out Mr. Cleveland's message in the early days of 1897 as furnishing the key to American interest in mixing in the affairs of Cuba. The passage in the message in which President Cleveland declared that the United States found itself inevitably involved in the Cuban struggle by reason of the material damages it would sustain by a prolongation of the war, the author prints in italics and then says: "Here is the motive set clearly forth for American intervention in the affairs of Cuba." This is the opening of the chapter bearing the sarcastic title, "In the Country of the Dollars." The author very plainly sees what was not clear to some of the best men of our own nation at the time that Mr. McKinley was unceasingly hampered in all his negotiations with the Spanish government by a view to averting the rapidly approaching crisis, by redomestication in Congress and by public clamor artfully excited and kept alive by newspaper jingo extremists.

Treating of the explosion of the Maine, Capt. Bride says: "The first reports rescuing Washington affirmed most decidedly that the explosion was due to an interior cause, to an accident not yet defined. Little by little, however, under the pressure of the jingo journals, another opinion was formed and was received with enthusiasm by the extremists."

It has never been very clear to Americans just how the French people stood on the subject of the war, and the author also seems to be in doubt for he says, after mentioning the note which Spain sent to the powers after the declaration of war on the part of the United States, that "in France opinion was considerably divided and it would be hard to say which had the larger number of defenders, America or Spain." He notes, however, while declaring his strict neutrality, the protest of a number of law professors of Paris and Aix against the war, in which it was alleged that America went to war believing herself more powerful than Spain and for the purpose of appropriating Cuba, which she vainly sought to purchase before. Without discussing the foundation for this protest, the author limits himself to declaring that to say that the Americans lacked pretenses for going to war would be excessive. He adds this cynical remark: "What European power has a pure enough conscience to reproach the United States for meditating annexation? What military State of the Old World has not used its army and navy to extend its domains under the name of the mission of civilization?"

The French historian can scarcely find words severe enough to condemn the official lassitude which left the great bay of Manila without searchlights and without mines and torpedoes, and reverts with pleasure to the mastery skill with which Admiral Cervera puzzled the best naval strategists of the United States, although disparaging it somewhat by continually expressing surprise that he should have so willingly remained in what he calls the "mouse-trap" of Santiago. Even at this late date, Capt. Bride is uncertain about the exploit of Lieut. Hobson and pathetically remarks that so much has been said on each side about the sinking of the Merrimac that to make no error he will give both sides. Then he proceeds to publish that wonderful despatch given out in Madrid about the sinking of the redoubtable warship Merrimac by the fierce fighting of the Spanish sailors. At the same time, he does not hesitate to animadvert on the disposition of the Spanish authorities to delude the public with false news. Several times he quotes with evident amusement some of the high-sounding announcements of glorious achievements published at Madrid.

While not going into anything like an analysis of the battle of San Juan, the French Captain says that the large losses suffered by the Americans on the first day were due to an error in the deploying of the troops. "In truth," he says, "during the entire duration of the battle between the artillery, the companies of infantry were massed behind the batteries, exposed to a terrible fire from the guns from the Spanish fleet." This is the only criticism of the operations about Santiago which the author makes, but he loses no chance to take a fling at Marshal Blanco for the illusory despatches he sent to Gen. Toral and the silly bravado about perishing nobly for the honor of Spain, when he was miles away at Havana, safe from shell and bullet.

The expedition to Porto Rico is dismissed in fewer than ten pages, but considerable attention is paid to the events in the Philippines, as the author seems to have the idea that future events of great importance to France are to have their development in that part of the world. Of the treaty of Paris, the Captain says that it is one of the most draconian that history has yet recorded. "It is useless," says the author, "to seek to conceal the fact, that the treaty of Paris seals the maritime and colonial downfall of Spain. Let the Latin peoples reflect on the causes of it and avoid the errors which have led into the abyss the unhappy Castilian nation."

Further advice is given in the concluding lines of the volume in which, after quoting a New York newspaper as warning other nations with colonies to make careful note of the result of a just war, the author says: "To whom can this lecture so free from artifice, be addressed? The future will tell us. Until then, let us be vigilant."

From the Office of Naval Intelligence comes a translation from the German of the sketches from the naval battle of Santiago, and occupation of Porto Rico by Comdr. Jacobsen, of the German protected cruiser Geler. The translations are from the "Marine-Rundschau" for January and February.

Inspection of the wrecked ships of Cervera's squadron leads the German officer to this conclusion: "The question whether the Spanish had any intention of making use of the torpedo weapon may probably be answered in the negative. The torpedo armaments of the ships, although including a large number of tubes, were so defective that there could hardly be any chance of success as against the powerful American ships."

Here is his view of the contributing causes of the Spanish defeat: "The Admiral was entirely convinced of the impossibility of defeating the enemy or of reaching another Cuban harbor, even if he should succeed in

steaming right through the hostile fleet." It is to this feeling of helplessness and impotence as against the American naval forces more than to anything else that this critic attributes the defeat. From the very moment that this feeling of impotence took possession of the Spanish and led to the above reflections, he thinks, their fate, psychologically speaking, was sealed.

As to the American fire, the Geler's commander concludes that "at the beginning it was not very effective, owing to the excitement of the personnel and the great distances, but when the Spanish Admiral turned to westward and the other ships followed him the moral superiority of the Americans reasserted itself."

Again the German pitches into the Spaniards for their lack of management, saying: "I have already spoken of the lack of training of the Spanish crews, the neglect of gun and torpedo target practice, the inadequate education of the commanders of the ships and torpedo boat destroyers. It is mainly due to these deficiencies that the defeat was hastened and that the American ships sustained so few losses. Furthermore, there can be no excuse for having allowed the cruiser Cristobal Colon to leave Spain without her heavy armament. It has also been stated that the rapid-fire guns of this cruiser were unserviceable so that she was really completely defenceless. The training of the engine personnel also was totally unreliable, which is not surprising in view of the fact that the Spanish ships, as a rule, are not sent out on extensive cruises." Comdr. Jacobsen makes no reference at this point to the report that the Spanish ships before the war had had British engineers.

The German critic takes Adm. Cervera sharply to task for not making his sortie at night. That was, he says, his only chance to escape. The much talked of searchlights of Adm. Sampson, he thinks, might not have been effective enough to prevent a partial success of the night sortie. The shore batteries could have compelled the light ships to shift position. The two merchant ships in the harbor could have been sent out with the fleet to delude the Americans. Steering different courses in the dark nights of middle June would have been their best plan. Cervera in his day sortie should have headed straight for the enemy in close formation, using all weapons, including the torpedo and the rams.

Among the lessons derived from the battle by the German commander are these: Abolition of all woodwork; no unprotected torpedo tubes; protection for all gun crews against shell fire; protection of the fire-extinguishing apparatus against shell fire; smokeless powder; greatest possible simplicity in the service of the guns and greatest possible rapidity of fire; good speed of the ships under normal conditions; thorough training of the crews in all branches of the service.

Comdr. Jacobsen says he found defects in the American artillery material. Such were the jamming of cartridges in the Brooklyn's rapid-fire guns and the sticking of plugs, while some of her rapid-fire guns became unserviceable toward the end of the battle because the elevating gear did not work properly.

On the Texas, he says, the two 30.5 centimeter (12-inch) guns were fired across the deck, considerably damaging the latter. "The suggestion made in time of peace," he declares, "that the guns be tested in that respect had not been followed out." On the Iowa, he asserts, the deck was damaged by the firing of the heavy guns, and the training gear of certain guns had not been able to sustain the firing at great elevation.

The last third of the brochure is given over to a description of the Porto Rico operations.

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA.

It was not to be expected that three such hard-headed nations as Germany, England and the United States would long permit the Samoan situation to disturb their sleep o' nights, and it was only natural that within a week after the last news of bloodshed at Apia had reached the civilized world those countries had come to an understanding as to the powers and limitations of the tripartite commission appointed to investigate the situation. It looks as if the days of "Paramount" Blount were to return and that the Commission is to decide the fate of the island wholly by itself. This arrangement will relieve the nations of worry about that troublesome little protegee in the Far East and unload the entire responsibility upon the three commissioners. It is given out that the three countries interested will eventually be asked to give their indorsement to the acts of the Commission, but it is believed in certain quarters that the Commission will have the widest latitude and that if the members can come to a unanimous conclusion as to the main points at issue the home government will be willing to let it stand thus and in that way avoid the possibility of further diplomatic explosions. On the arrival at Apia of the Commission which sails on the Badger April 25, the home governments will breathe easier, as the delegates will be empowered to keep peace on the island.

Berlin hears from New Zealand that the ambuscade of the Americans and British by the Mataafans on April 1, did not take place on a German's plantation. After the affair, the same news report relates, Mataafa fled to the hills beyond Falechima and thence to Tuaga Fale, where he was safe from the guns of the warships. Berlin advices declare that England has admitted that Germans accused of crimes in Samoa can be prosecuted only in German courts and consequently Hufnagel, accused of inciting the Mataafans to attack the Anglo-Saxons, will be tried by the German Consular Court after the Joint Samoan Commission arrives, provided he shall not have been previously discharged. Great Britain continues to hold a different opinion of German responsibility for the ambuscade and in the House of Commons this week the Under Foreign Secretary asserted that the German plantation manager had been arrested on sworn evidence that he was seen directing the attacking natives. He also said that although the British representative had been authorized to join in a joint proclamation, if he deems it advisable, with the other consuls asking the natives to abstain from hostilities till the arrival of the Commission, Her Majesty's commanding officer would be bound to take measures for the protection of British interests should these be threatened in the meanwhile.

The committee on nominations, Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, has reported the following ticket to be voted for May 4: For Commander, Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Col. John Conover, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Capt. Patrick Geraughty, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. William B. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Maj. and Surg. Joseph L. Weyer, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut. Richard L. Igel, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. William A. Morgan, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Capt. George Robinson, U. S. V.; Post Chaplain, U. S. A.; Council, Gen. Uri B. Peasall, Lieut. Sidney G. Cooke, Capt. John F. Taylor, Capt. John K. Wright, Maj. John B. Rodman, all U. S. V.

STAFF OFFICERS CONTINUED IN SERVICE.

The following is a list of officers of Volunteers to be continued in service or appointed under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, in addition to those given in the Army and Navy Journal of April 15, 1899, page 768:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, William V. Richards and Thomas H. Barry, Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, George H. Hopkins, John A. Logan, Lyman W. Y. Kennon, Hugh L. Scott, J. Franklin Bell, Samuel D. Sturgis and Putnam B. Strong, Capt. Henry C. Cabell.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, John D. Miley and Philip Reade, Maj. Russell B. Harrison, Charles G. Starr, Robert H. Rolfe, Cunliffe H. Murray, Alfred C. Sharpe, Parker West and John B. Mallory.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Edgar S. Dudley, John A. Hull, Charles McClure, Harvey P. Carbaugh and George M. Dunn, Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Jas. W. Pope.

Majors—
Guy Howard.
Noble H. Creager.
James B. Aleshire.
Samuel R. Jones.
J. Kestcourt Sawyer.
Frederick Von Schrader.
Oscar F. Long.
Medad C. Martin.
Thomas Cruse.
Frederick C. Hodgson.
Eugene F. Ladd.
John M. Carson, Jr.
George Ruhlén.
Edgar B. Robertson.
Morris C. Hutchins.
Otto H. Falk.
James L. Wilson.
John B. Bellinger.
Leon A. Roudiez.
William H. Miller.
Andrew G. C. Quay.
Carroll Devoil.
Charles B. Thompson.
John C. W. Brooks.
John J. Brereton.
Gonzalez S. Bingham.
Francis M. Schreiner.
Haldimand P. Young.
Chauncey B. Baker.
William J. White.
Captains—
Charles C. Walcutt, Jr.
Elias H. Parsons.
Edward C. McDowell.
Charles M. Augur.
Abraham S. Bickham.
George C. Bailey.
Chester B. Worthington.
George S. Cartwright.
Cyril W. King.
Lewis V. Williams.
Geo. McK. Williamson.
Geo. D. Palmer.

Amos W. Kimball.
Moses Walton, Jr.
Charles J. Goff.
Robert L. Brown.
Thomas Swope.
Walter Allen.
Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr.
Alexander W. Perry.
Cyde D. V. Hunt.
Clifton L. Fenton.
Jonathan N. Patton.
Jacques de L. Lafitte.
William M. Ekin.
Samuel V. Ham.
William M. Couling.
Raymond Sulzer.
John J. Bradley.
John W. McIlharg.
Edwin R. Butler.
Harry B. Chamberlin.
Wm. S. Scott.
Charles T. Baker.
Wm. C. R. Colquhoun.
Thomas Downs.
Walter B. Barker.
Marion M. McMillin.
George L. Goodale.
Jesse M. Baker.
Jeremiah Z. Darc.
James S. Michael.
William D. Haan.
Wm. Weigel.
Charles Tayman.
Wm. H. Hay.
Charles J. Symmonds.
J. Y. Mason Blunt.
Frank W. Woodring.
Jacob C. R. Peabody.
Louis Garrard.
Wm. E. Horton.
Willard A. Holbrook.
Wm. T. Cannon.
Nathaniel T. Batchelder.
Ira L. Fredendall.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Oliver E. Wood, Robert R. Fitzhugh, Wm. H. Anderson, David L. Brainard, Hugh J. Gallagher, Geo. B. Davis, Joseph L. Heatwole, Carroll Mercer, Capt. Philip Mothersill, Harry E. Wilkins, Thomas F. Ryan, Frederick H. Pomeroy, Alexander W. Piper, Theodore B. Hacker, Eben B. Fenton, Edward R. Hutchins, Salmon P. Dutton, Peter C. Deming, Morton J. Henry, Philip M. Lydig, Daniel Hogan, James C. Read, Daniel Van Voorhies, Samuel B. Bootes, Seth M. Milliken, Joseph B. Handy, C. Dupont Couder, Joseph F. Evans, James A. Logan, Jr., and Charles R. Krauthoff.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Majors—
Guy L. Edie.
James H. Hyssell.
Wm. P. Kendall.
Henry S. T. Harris.
Henry I. Raymond.
Francis J. Ives.
Alfred E. Bradley.
Samuel T. Armstrong.
George H. Penrose.
Lawrence C. Carr.
Wm. L. Kneudler.
Ira C. Brown.
Simon P. Kramer.
John G. Davis.
Wilfred Turnbull.
Ezequiel de la Calle.
Lewis Balch.
Wm. B. Winn.
Willard S. N. Matthews.
Rafael F. Echeverria.
Henry D. Thomason.

Randall R. Hunter.
Damaso T. Laine.
Orlando Ducker.
Julian M. Cabell.
Frederick J. Combe.
Wm. F. de Niedeman.
Edward O. Shakespeare.
Azul Ames.
Victor C. Vaughan.
George G. Groff.
Paul Clendenin.
Jefferson K. Kean.
Franklin A. Meacham.
Herbert W. Cardwell.
Henry F. Hoyt.
Frank S. Bourns.
Wm. O. Owen.
Edward R. Morris.
Wm. D. Crosby.
Samuel O. L. Potter.
George F. Shiel.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Majors—
George A. Vandegrift.
Robert S. Smith.
Herbert N. Lord.
James B. Houston.
George E. Pickett.
Wm. R. Graham.
James W. Dawes.
Otto Becker.
Wm. B. Rochester, Jr.
Junius G. Sanders.
Thomas C. Goodman.
Joseph S. Wilkins.
Geo. W. Fishback.
Seymour Howell.
Geo. F. Downey.
K. James Canby.

Manly B. Curry.
Pierre C. Stevens.
John R. Lynch.
Beecher B. Ray.
Geo. T. Holloway.
Thaddeus P. Barney.
Timothy D. Keleher.
Eugene Coffin.
Theodore Sternberg.
Wm. B. Schofield.
Hugh R. Belknap.
Charles Newbold.
Bradner D. Slaughter.
Charles E. Stanton.
Wm. G. Gambrill.
Michael F. Sheary.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Potter, Chief Engineer.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Maj. Richard E. Thompson, Geo. P. Scriven, Wm. A. Glassford and Joseph E. Maxfield, Capt. Samuel Reber, Geo. O. Squier, Edward B. Ives, Benjamin F. Montgomery, Eugene O. Fechet, Gustave W. S. Stevens, Elmore A. McKenna, Edgar Russell and Geo. H. Tilly, 1st Lieut. Daniel J. Carr, Carl F. Hartmann, Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Frederick T. Leigh, Ambrose Higgins, John J. Ryan, Philip J. Perkins, Leonard D. Wildman, Frank H. Bailey and Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., 2d Lieut. Charles P. Hepburn, Wm. W. Chance, Wm. Jarvie, Jr., Charles Rogan, Jr., George C. Burnell, Victor Shepherd, Walter L. Clarke, William Mitchell, Wm. M.

Talbot, Frederick M. Jones, Henry W. Stamford, Chas. O. Pierson, Edward E. Kelley, George S. Gibbs, Alfred T. Clifton and Mack K. Cunningham.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE NAVY.

Two new battleships will be added to the fighting strength of the Navy within the next few months at the present rate work is progressing on them, as reported to Admiral Highborn this week. These vessels are the Kearsarge and Kentucky, both unlike in battery arrangement any battleships heretofore undertaken by the Government. Reports as to the condition of the work show that they are both now within twelve per cent. of completion, and should be ready for commission by the late summer, the commanding officers having already been ordered to report at Newport News to superintend their fitting out. Capt. William M. Folger, former Chief of Ordnance, will command the Kearsarge and Capt. Chester the Kentucky.

Building at the same yard is the Illinois, which is about thirty-five per cent. from completion, although authorized one year later than the Kearsarge class. Her sister vessel Alabama, building at Cramps, is reported to be within less than twenty per cent. of completion, and is expected to follow the Kearsarge and Kentucky in service by a few months. The Wisconsin, the third sister vessel, is not so far advanced and will scarcely be ready for sea under one year. The Maine, Missouri, and Ohio, all battleships of similar design, have made little or no progress, and none of the monitors are yet taking shape. Sixteen destroyers are building, of which but two have made any progress, the rest being practically just begun. A large number of torpedo boats are, however, advancing rapidly, at least five being within twenty per cent. of completion. The sailing ship Chesapeake is within twenty-five per cent. of readiness for service and the Albany, building abroad, about the same degree advanced. The submarine boat Plunger has made no progress in the last six months and is still fifteen per cent. from completion.

The list of all vessels under construction with the percentages of their completion, as shown in reports from all shipyards where they are building, is as follows: Battleships—Kearsarge, 87 per cent.; Kentucky, 87; Illinois, 64; Alabama, 80; Wisconsin, 65; Maine, 0; Missouri, 0; Ohio, 0. Sheathed Cruiser—Albany, 80 per cent. Monitors—Arkansas, 0; Connecticut, 0; Florida, 0; Wyoming, 0. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 6 per cent.; Barry, 6; Chauncey, 6; Dale, 1; Decatur, 1; Hopkins, 15; Hull, 15; Lawrence, 10; Macdonough, 10; Paul Jones, 5; Perry, 5; Preble, 5; Stewart, 0; Truxton, 3; Whipple, 3; Worden, 3. Torpedo Boats—Dahlgren, 50 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 91; Stringham, 72; Goldsborough, 62; Bailey, 45; Bagley, 0; Barney, 0; Biddle, 0; Blakey, 16; DeLong, 16; Nicholson, 26; O'Brien, 28; Saubrick, 7; Stockton, 7; Thornton, 7; Tingey, 15; Wilkes, 5. Training Vessel for Naval Academy—Chesapeake, 73 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boat—Plunger, 85 per cent.

It is proposed by the Navy Department to push forward rapidly the work of rehabilitating Farragut's old flagship Hartford, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in order that she be available if needed for duty at Samoa as a guardship. There is yet about four months' amount of work on the ship, but under pressure she can be prepared for duty within ninety days if necessary. All of her construction work is practically completed and her machinery is well advanced, but there has been delay in the manufacture of her ordnance, which may postpone the completing of the vessel until August. Orders, however, have been issued by the Navy Department to hasten work on the ship and her battery will be shipped to San Francisco and installed within the next few weeks. The Hartford is especially adapted for duty in tropical waters, as she is a wooden vessel and her bottom will not become so readily fouled in warm waters as those of the steel vessels. When completed she will be almost a new vessel, still preserving the old line and carrying an enormous spread of canvas. Her machinery is entirely modern and powerful for a ship of her type and is expected to develop a speed of not less than 12 knots an hour. Her battery will comprise 12 five-inch modern guns. She will be in fact the only wooden vessel of the Navy so thoroughly equipped both as regards the machinery and ordnance.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

On a plantation near Hawaii, March 26, Japanese laborers, heavily armed and well organized, attacked the quarters of the Chinese laborers, who were taken unawares. Three Chinese were killed and a dozen seriously, some mortally, wounded. The belligerents were dispersed by the plantation manager with a force of Lunas. The plantation was put under martial law. A score of the Japs were arrested as well as some Chinese. Honolulu merchants expect further trouble between the races, whose bitterness toward each other has been steadily increasing.

Cuban Generals met on April 7 and resolved to reinstate Gen. Gomez as Commander-in-Chief. It was

also decided to appoint an Executive Board, composed of three Generals, to distribute the \$3,000,000 from the United States, and to arrange the details of disarming and organizing a rural policy.

Toward the close of the week of April 8 ten bandits surrendered at San Luis, Province of Santiago, and offered to assist in operations against the remaining outlaws. Thirty-two bandits were then in the military jail at Santiago, and eight have been killed. Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, has praised the rural police for their successful work against the bandits, and this has spurred them to further activity that presages a speedy extinction of the genus outlaw.

While cleaning a courtyard of a castle at Matanzas a soldier found a Spanish gold piece. At once the squad staked off the yard in Western style, and dug hard for hours. They uncovered coins dated all the way from 1730 to 1808, amounting to \$306.

Sixty-three sick Spanish soldiers, the last of Spain's troops in the island, sailed for home on April 10. The Spanish military hospital Alfonso XIII, has been turned over to the Americans. It will be known as Military Hospital No. 1.

Gen. Polavieja, Minister of War, has instructed Gen. Rios, the Spanish Commander in the Philippines, to evacuate the archipelago immediately, now that the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace have been exchanged.

Work on the new pier at Santiago de Cuba, was begun April 10, and Gen. Wood, in speaking of this pier, said he had found that the solid Cubans were always ready to further his plans for the improvement of the city.

Much disappointment is felt over the capture by the rebels of the guns and armament of the Spanish gunboats which were to become the property of the United States. There is a suspicion that Spanish sympathy with the Filipinos made the capture possible. The U. S. S. Boston conveyed the native crews and buyer's agents to Zamboanga, where they were left to await the arrival of the Petrel. This they did not do, but left with the gunboats unescorted ostensibly for Manila. A few days later they returned stripped of everything. They gave out the story that they had been boarded by the rebels. As there has been no trouble with insurgents at Mindanao, the only unfortunate result of the capture may be the shipping of the material to Aguinaldo.

The rumor is circulated in Manila that Aguinaldo has yielded all but his civil powers to Gen. Luna. Aguinaldo is reported to have gone around the lake into the Province of Cavite. The news of the execution of the rebel General, Ricarte, on the charge of sedition, is confirmed. Six other officers, including a Colonel, are said to have suffered the same fate.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is taking decided measures to stamp out the bandits about whom complaints have been coming in with annoying frequency. Detachments of the 7th Cav., led by Capt. E. P. Brewer, Capt. H. G. Sichel and Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, have been scouring the districts infested with the outlaws. These operations are under the general direction of Maj. W. E. Dougherty, the American Commandant at Guanajay. The cavalrymen had Cuban guides. Cuban soldiers from the camps of Gen. Rodriguez and Gen. Delgado have also been out on the same mission. No bandits have been discovered by the soldiers, but renewed confidence has been given to the residents of the terrorized sections by the visits of the soldiers. Gen. Lee is now becoming convinced of the serious nature of this bandit movement and the necessity of stern action. The depredations of the outlaws have been carried on in close proximity to many American troops, and it is felt that unless some swift punishment is meted out, immunity will encourage others who are only waiting a favorable chance to take to the wilderness again and resume the wild life to which they had become accustomed during the rebellion against Spain. The Cuban Army was full of desperate fellows, and the old Spanish guerrilla was easily converted into a first-class specimen of bandit. The Cubans are not cooperating with the authorities in the matter with the heartiness expected. The Cuban General, Pedro Diaz, of the 6th Army Corps, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, was offered \$150 a month and the command of 200 rural police in his province. He declined the offer as being too small, and then Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Commander of the Military Department of Pinar del Rio, raised the offer to \$200. This sum the General is inclined to accept. The force will be mounted, and each private will receive \$30 a month. An idea of the boldness of the bandits and the extent of their depredations may be gathered from the actions of a band that invaded the Pinellas plantation, two miles south of the town of Caimito, on April 14. The bandits took \$100 in silver from the owner's residence and afterwards burned the residence of the overseer and a warehouse containing \$5,000 worth of tobacco. They rode straight into Caimito, plundered two dwellings, and were about to raid a third when they encountered a Captain, a Sergeant and two soldiers of the Cuban Army. They fired a volley at the soldiers, killing the Captain, Sergeant and one man. Caimito is within seven miles of the camp of a squadron of the 7th Cav. The band of outlaws is composed of twelve men led by Parejita, who was celebrated as an outlaw leader before the last insurrection.

OFFICIAL TEST OF THE WIRE GUN.

Following is the official test of the 5-inch rapid-fire Brown segmental tube wire gun. Type gun. First 100 rounds.

Round.	Charge.	Muzzle Vel.	Pressure	Round.	Charge.	Muzzle Vel.	Pressure	Round.	Charge.	Muzzle Vel.	Pressure	Round.	Charge.	Muzzle Vel.	Pressure
	Lbs.	Feet per Sec.	per sq. in. of Bore.		Lbs.	Feet per Sec.	per sq. in. of Bore.		Lbs.	Feet per Sec.	per sq. in. of Bore.		Lbs.	Feet per Sec.	per sq. in. of Bore.
1	10	2634	28350	26	14 7	2634	28350	51	14 6	2614	28100	76	14 6	2582	30675
2	10	2631	28200	27	"	2631	28200	52	"	2614	28100	77	"	2582	30675
3	10	2637	30275	28	"	2637	30275	53	"	2614	28350	78	"	2585	30075
4	16	2821	35750	29	"	2641	30375	54	"	2621	30775	79	"	2585	30075
5	13 8	2493	28200	30	"	2628	30875	55	"	2605	31175	80	"	2628	30500
6	14	2545	28600	31	"	2624	29850	56	"	2631	32225	81	"	2628	30500
7	14 8	2664	29925	32	14 6	2624	29600	57	"	2631	32225	82	"	2624	30600
8	14 4	2608	28750	33	"	2601	30000	58	"	2631	32225	83	"	2624	30600
9	"	2615	29800	34	"	2591	28275	59	"	2631	32225	84	"	2624	30600
10	"	2640	30325	35	"	2618	29125	60	"	2631	33000	85	"	2634	31300
11	"	2631	30550	36	"	2581	30400	61	"	2614	32100	86	"	2631	30900
12	"	2637	31750	37	"	2605	29150	62	"	2614	32100	87	"	2631	30900
13	"	2578	30000	38	"	2611	30000	63	"	2621	31150	88	"	2591	30675
14	"	2585	30325	39	"	2631	29650	64	"	2621	31150	89	"	2575	30250
15	"	2588	30675	40	"	2631	29875	65	"	2618	30075	90	"	2575	30250
16	"	2588	30275	41	"	2624	31000	66	"	2618	30075	91	"	2575	30250
17	14 7	2618	30825	42	"	2634	30700	67	"	2618	30075	92	"	2575	30250
18	"	2618	31100	43	"	2601	30225	68	"	2618	30075	93	"	2575	30250
19	14 6	2641	30850	44	"	2614	28150	69	"	2624	30525	94	"	2585	30000
20	"	2611	29850	45	"	2614	29875	70	"	2605	30275	95	"	2585	30000
21	"	2611	30725	46	"	2618	30475	71	"	2605	30275	96	"	2601	30675
22	"	2588	30650	47	"	2618	29700	72	"	2611	31000	97	"	2578	29600
23	"	2595	30675	48	"	2618	29250	73	"	2611	31000	98	"	2578	29600
24	"	2588	29850	49	"	2618	29475	74	"	2588	30375	99	"	2578	29600
25	14 7	2585	30800	50	"	2618	30325	75	"	2588	30375	100	"	2578	29600

*Round 1 should read less than 18000 per sq. in.

100th round fired March 25, 1899.

EDWARD A. GAGE, Asst. Insp. Ord., U. S. A.

They are armed with the latest improved Remingtons and Winchester.

A decree constituting the Supreme Court has been prepared at Havana by Señor Lanusa, Secretary of Justice in Gen. Brooke's Advisory Cabinet. It establishes a tribunal of last appeal in civil and criminal proceedings. The Court will consist of a president and six associate justices.

The 9th Illinois Infantry and the 2d Artillery were reviewed April 16 at Havana by Gov. Gen. Brooke, Gen. Lee and Gen. Gomez. There were 940 men in the ranks, and they made up the last of the 7th Corps. Gen. Lee, in the farewell order which he read, said that it had been the purpose of President McKinley to assign to the 7th Corps the honor of leading the assault upon Havana had that been necessary.

The dead soldier who lost his life in a fight with the police at the docks has been identified as Pvt. Frank Rush, of the Massachusetts Volunteers.

The War Department having forbidden the issuing of rations to the Porto Ricans, commanding officers of posts have been authorized by Gen. Guy V. Henry, in order to prevent suffering among the people, to purchase necessary articles of food for the destitute, and send the bills to headquarters for payment from the moneys of the island. The commanders have been warned to exercise the greatest care, lest the plan should result in encouraging pauperism.

The United States transport Havana sailed April 15 for Savannah with two battalions of the 2d U. S. Engrs. One battalion of the 3d Battalion previously embarked at Matanzas.

The resignation of Gen. Rodriguez, as Commander of the Cuban forces in the Western Island, which was sent to Gen. Brooke, was ignored by the American General, who refused to interfere in the internal affairs of the Cuban Army. Gen. Rodriguez sent it to Gen. Brooke, as he said he declined to recognize Gen. Gomez.

The lists of the Cuban Army which were delivered to Gen. Brooke at the close of last week have been carefully gone over to effect the most complete verification possible.

Apropos of the question of the return of the Volunteers now in the Philippines, the War Department makes public these telegrams:

War Department, March 3, 1899.

Otis, Manila. As rapidly as possible Volunteers should be returned upon ships that bring Regulars to you. Will it be safe to send back at once as many as the Scandia and Morgan City took to you?

ALGER. Manila, March 4, 1899.

Secretary of War, Washington. Cannot dispense with Volunteers now. Do not think they wish to return at present. Have expressed desire to remain until better conditions prevail.

OTIS. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 16, 1899.

Gen. Otis, Manila. Secretary of War directs me to say you are given full authority to send individual men, or organizations, to San Francisco for discharge as you may think best.

CORBIN.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Manila, April 16.

Adjutant General, Washington. Additional casualties not previously reported:

KILLED.

Third Artillery—John L. Lang, Sergeant Co. H, April 13; E. Seifert, Co. L, April 13.

First North Dakota—Alfred Almen, Co. I; I. Driscoll, Corporal Co. C; William G. Lamb, Co. I; George Sock-nethi, musician; J. Peter Tompkins, wagoner.

WOUNDED.

First Washington—John J. Carlton, 1st Sergeant Co. H, leg, slight, April 13; Edward E. Southern, 1st Lieutenant Co. H, forearm, severe, April 13; C. Welbone, Corporal Co. D, hip, slight, April 9.

Twenty-second Infantry—Robert H. Haley, Co. K, forearm, moderate, April 9.

Thirteenth Minnesota—Charles Conley, Co. D, clavicle, slight, April 11; Robert Kellcher, Corporal Co. E, leg, severe, April 12; Charles Still, Co. C, knee, slight, April 11.

First Montana—Joseph A. Wright, Co. B, thigh, severe, April 13.

Third Artillery—Ralph Golden, Co. K, cheek, severe, April 2; Conrad H. Lanza, Lieutenant Co. K, leg, moderate, April 2; Robert Noles, Co. L, hand, slight, April 2; George C. Samples, Co. L, cheek, slight, April 2; Henry V. Tjarnell, Co. L, thigh, severe, April 2.

First Nebraska—William L. Bachr, Sergeant, Co. L, shoulder, slight, March 31; Jesse Baird, Co. C, hand, slight, March 29; D. Forsborg, Co. H, abdomen, slight, March 26; William L. Gilbert, Co. K, side, slight, March 29; Frank A. Graham, Co. E, leg, slight, March 31; Edward Matthews, Co. E, wrist, slight, March 29; Herbert Rasmussen, Co. B, thigh, severe, March 31; Ora Rosi, Co. F, side, slight, March 28.

Fourteenth Infantry—Alonso R. Johnson, Co. K, hip, severe; Moses P. Pichard, Co. A, thigh, severe, April 13. Second Oregon—J. A. Young, 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, foot, serious, April 15.

First North Dakota—Herbert Files, Co. I, axilla, severe, April 15.

Deaths by disease and suicide: Smallpox—April 5, Daniel S. Noble, recruit, 18th Inf.; April 9, Nathaniel J. Prickett, private, Co. G, 23d Inf.; April 11, Julius Holfeld, Corporal, Co. N, 4th Inf.; April 13, Algernon Gardner, private, Co. G, 4th Inf.; John Turner, private, Co. H, 51st Iowa. Typhoid Fever—April 8, Charles Kaiser, Corporal, Co. F, 1st Nebraska. Fever (undetermined)—April 14, Charles Echels, private, Co. B, 1st South Dakota. Dysentery—April 13, Albert H. Winkler, Sergeant Co. A, 1st North Dakota. Suicide—April 12, George Briggs, private, Co. G, 1st Wyoming Infantry (real name, Harry D. Wicks).

OTIS.

RECEPTION TO THE RALEIGH.

The cruiser Raleigh, Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, dropped anchor off Quarantine, Staten Island, New York, at midnight April 15, all well, from her long voyage from Manila, which she left early in December last, after an uneventful run. She came through the Narrows Sunday morning, April 16, to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, receiving the usual salutes as she passed in, and was also noisily welcomed by a flotilla of harbor craft, and excursion boats that crowded around her. At 11 o'clock Mayor Van Wyck and other city officials boarded the Raleigh.

The Mayor was received by Capt. Coghlan and his officers, and after being escorted to the Captain's cabin, in a brief speech the Mayor bade Captain, officers and crew welcome, and on behalf of the people of New York extended to them the freedom of the city.

Capt. Coghlan, in reply to the Mayor's reference to his

zallantry and that of his crew, said that they had simply performed their duty in the battle of Manila Bay as they understood it. They had obeyed the orders of their great commander. Capt. Coghlan said that he and those aboard the Raleigh shone only in the reflected light of their chieftain, Admiral Dewey. All honor for the battle and the victory belonged to him. Medals made from the steel of the Maine and stamped with Dewey's portrait, were given to each man on board.

After these formalities the Raleigh proceeded on her triumphal run up to Grant's tomb, and thence back to an anchorage in the North River, off 35th street. She was escorted by the steamers containing the Mayor and the citizens' committee, and the former Spanish gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval, followed by a multitude of other craft. As the vessel passed along amid the din of steam whistles, and shouts of welcome from crowds ashore, who were out to greet her, in defiance of the rain, she presented a smart appearance, with her long homeward bound pennant fluttering to the breeze, and her trim looking officers and men on her decks. Castle William fired a salute, which the Raleigh handsomely returned. Salutes were also fired by the 1st Battery, Capt. Wendell, of the New York Guard, as the Raleigh passed along Riverside Park. At Grant's tomb both the Raleigh and the two gunboats fired salutes after which the Raleigh returned and anchored off 35th street, while the Alvarado and Sandoval returned to the Navy Yard.

Swarms of visitors, numbering thousands, have boarded the Raleigh, and have been courteously shown over the vessel by her officers, and crew. She will remain at New York until about April 27, when she will proceed to Philadelphia, where she is due April 27.

Capt. Coghlan and his officers have received numerous invitations of a social nature and among these are invitations from the Union League Club, Army and Navy Club, the Manhattan Club and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., to attend banquets. On April 19 the silver cups procured by Mrs. Haywood, sponsor of the Raleigh, were formally presented. Col. W. J. Bryan was also among the visitors on the vessel.

THE BEEF INQUIRY.

The sitting of the Beef Court of Inquiry on April 14 brought out the testimony of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Agricultural Department, who had general charge of the chemical analysis of the canned roast beef, the details of which were left to Dr. Bigelow. He said that when this investigation was begun, Secretary Wilson's instruction had simply been to "find out the truth." He found that the canned beef was not a complete human food, being deficient in carbohydrates. On account of the absence of carbohydrates, the canned beef should be served with rice or potatoes, and it should constitute about one-eighth or one-seventh of a ration. He stated emphatically that it would not have been possible under the tests made for maggots, worms or bacteria in the meat to escape detection.

Several officers of the 2d New Jersey Regiment were examined with reference to the complaints made by Dr. Samuel A. Currie as to conditions in that regiment. Dr. C. P. Adams, Surgeon of the regiment; Dr. C. R. Blundell, Asst. Surg. and Col. Edwin W. Hine, who was in command, all testified in contradiction of Dr. Currie's statements. They were of the opinion that what sickness prevailed was not due to the Government ration.

At the night session reports from officers who served in the Cuban campaign were read. As a rule, while criticizing the rations in some particulars, the officers report that, with the exception of the canned roast beef, no just fault could be found, the faults in the ration being ascribed to the exigencies of the campaign.

At the sitting of April 15 Maj. Charles Bird (Colonel Q. M., U. S. Vols), in charge of rail and water transportation in the Quartermaster General's Office, expressed the opinion that the Government could have saved money by taking beef on the hoof to Cuba. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge (Major General U. S. Vols), Inspector General of the Army, expressed the same opinion as to canned roast beef. Gen. Breckinridge said it was merely a pretense of food. He found it unpalatable. Maj. A. L. Smith, of the Commissary Department, was recalled, and denied that he had ever said that the contractors had a chemical process for the preservation of beef. Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, said he had made a chemical analysis of two cans of beef recently, and had found that this meat compared well in most respects with fresh beef as to nutritive qualities.

W. O. Atwater, Professor of Chemistry at the Wesleyan University, gave details of his investigation of the canned roast beef and refrigerated beef from specimens furnished to him by the Court. Prof. Atwater said that he had made a test for preservatives, but had found none. There was nothing disagreeable in the taste, except that the meat was somewhat insipid, owing to the absence of salt. He found that in the matter of proteins and fats the corned beef was superior to ordinary fresh beef. Prof. Atwater gave details of his experiments with the meat upon three young men connected with his laboratory. Several trials of three or four days each were made with varying results. The witness said: "In three of the experiments there was more or less loss of appetite, and disinclination to eat the meat. In the third case there was a decided aversion to the meat, and difficulty in eating it. The canned roast beef he had examined contained, pound for pound a greater amount of nutrition than the fresh beef."

At the sitting of April 16 the Court examined a miscellaneous collection of canned roast beef which had accumulated at Washington Barracks from various points in Cuba and Porto Rico. About 650 cans were inspected by the Court. They represented nearly all the brands in use during the island campaigns. Among them was the white-labeled red can about which there has been so much conflicting evidence. All the cans of this brand were found to be good. The members of the court sampled a number of the cans, and are quoted as expressing the opinion unofficially that they had frequently seen the time when campaigning against the Indians in the West when they would have been glad to get anything as good.

The Court held three sessions April 18, devoting the forenoon to an executive meeting, the afternoon to hearing testimony, and the evening to the reading of reports of Army officers. Gen. J. F. Wheaton, U. S. Vols, (acting Commissary General, U. S. A.), related the provision made for victualing the soldiers during the war, and contended that beef on the hoof could not have been landed at Siboney. George L. Taylor, a Philadelphia chemist, said he had detected the presence of formaldehyde on the meat while on his way to Porto Rico last fall as an officer in the 1st Volunteer Cavalry. The odor was a familiar one, and he had detected it readily. He and many members of the command had been attacked with gastritis after eating the meat. When used on organic substances the presence of formaldehyde could not

be detected by chemical analysis. With 10 cents' worth of the gas an entire carload of meat could be preserved. Used in moderation, he did not consider that it was dangerous.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of India, referring to State aid to the Volunteer officer as affecting the personnel of the army in India, says that "the difficulty now too often experienced in inducing suitable persons to accept commissions in the Volunteer Army in India should to a certain extent at least, if not altogether, disappear when by a recent order of the Government of India a sum of 100 rupees (\$50) is payable to gentlemen gazetted to Volunteer commissions to assist them in purchasing the necessary outfit." The "Gazette" thinks, however, the government makes a mistake in attaching the condition that the money is to be refunded in case of transfer from a station, which, it properly observes, is quite beyond the volition of the officer.

Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., suffers the penalty of indiscretion on violation of the Army regulations. He has been found guilty by court martial at the Washington Barracks on charges preferred against him, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and dismissed from the Army by direction of the President. The specification of the charge was to the effect that he had occupied an apartment at a boarding house in Washington City with a woman not his wife, "much to the scandal and disgrace of the Army." The complaint on which the charge was based was made by Lieut. Sewell, Corps of Engineers. A strong appeal for clemency made to the President availed little and the recommendation of Gen. Miles and the Secretary of War was adopted and the sentence approved.

Nearly all of the claims arising from the destruction of the Maine have been paid by the Treasury Department. An act of Congress provided that such claims should be divided into two classes, the gratuity and the indemnity, the former being those of the families or relatives of the men killed by the explosion. This act also provided that a year's pay in these cases be granted in lieu of indemnity. So far the total number of cases settled is 204, aggregating in payment \$87,706. Of the indemnity claims paid there have been 92, amounting to \$35,636. The Auditor for the Navy Department states that many of these claims are exorbitant, but that the Treasury was compelled to pay them, as there was no way of disputing their accuracy. Four or five minor officials submitted claims for personal property destroyed of between \$2,000 and \$2,500. This was for clothing, jewelry and personal effects. Several of such cases were referred to the Comptroller, who holds that the claims will have to be paid.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury rendered a decision this week to the effect that "extra pay on discharge to the temporary force of the Navy in the war with Spain is to be computed at the rate of pay which the officer would have received had he continued in service in the same status with a relation to duty as he was in at the time of his discharge. An officer detached from sea duty and ordered to his home is thereby placed on waiting orders upon arrival at his home, and if discharged without assignment to other duty, is entitled to extra pay only at waiting orders rates." The case was that of Cornelius C. Billings, an Ensign who served in the steamer Cassius during the war, and who was detached from that vessel in December and told to proceed to his home in Vermont to await orders. The contention was that the order to proceed home was a part of the order of proceedings for discharge from the service, and that Ensign Billings should be considered as discharged while on board the Cassius, entitling him to sea pay.

The Government began, last winter, sending a supply of the best anthracite coal to the troops at San Juan, Ponce and adjacent points in Porto Rico. On Feb. 4, 1899, the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia loaded at Port Richmond piers, Delaware River, Philadelphia, the barkentine Anita Berwind with 850 tons of best anthracite coal for use of officers and troops at San Juan. Owing to ice in the Delaware River, the vessel was delayed leaving Philadelphia for three weeks. The usual time of the voyage is two to three weeks, and the vessel was therefore due at San Juan by the middle of March. No tidings have as yet been received by either the Government or the ship owners and brokers of her arrival at her destination or any American port. The Quartermaster in charge at San Juan called April 19 that the vessel had not arrived and no tidings of her had come to hand. Heavy gales were raging at the time of her voyage and it is feared that the vessel and all on board have been lost at sea. The owners hope that she has put into some foreign port and trust that tidings may yet be received of the safety of the vessel and crew. This is the first loss of any ship sailing for the Quartermaster's Department from the United States to the islands since the war with Spain began.

In response to the demand from several States for the return of the Volunteer troops now serving in the Philippines, the War Department has determined to bring the Volunteers back to the United States as soon as possible. Gen. Otis has informed the Secretary of War that he will be prepared to begin sending them home about May 5. Accordingly directions have been sent him naming the order in which the regiments shall return. It has been decided that the first regiments to leave shall be the ones that arrived at Manila first. A statement prepared at the War Department gives the following list of Volunteer organizations with their date of arrival: June 30, 1st California, 2d Oregon, battery California Artillery; July 17, A and B, Utah Artillery; 10th Pennsylvania, 1st Colorado, 1st Nebraska; July 25, 1st North Dakota, 13th Minnesota, 1st Idaho, 1st Wyoming, Astor Battery; Aug. 24, 1st Montana; Aug. 24, Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, L and M, 1st South Dakota; Aug. 31, B, H, I and K, 1st South Dakota; Nov. 21, Cos. F, G, I and L and part battalion California Artillery; Nov. 25, 1st Nebraska, 10th Pennsylvania and 1st Colorado; Dec. 1, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, and M, 20th Kansas; Nov. 26, A, B, C, D, E, H, K and M, 1st Washington, and detachment California Artillery; Nov. 29, A, B, C, D, E, F, L, and M, 1st Tennessee; Dec. 5, 51st Iowa; Dec. 5, D, C, I and K, 1st Tennessee, detachment California Artillery and 1st Troop, Nevada Cavalry; Dec. 6, A, B, F and L, 20th Kansas and Wyoming battery.

THE AFFAIR OF THE YORKTOWN.

It was with a certain shock of surprise that the country learned from the brief despatch from Adml. Dewey this week of the misfortune that came to Lieut. J. C. Gillmore and the men of the U. S. S. Yorktown, for so fully had the nation come to believe in the lucky star of our only Admiral that had fortune under his flag seemed an impossibility. The details are so far very meagre, and it may be days before the full story is known. The uncertainty of the fate of the brave American sailors lends an interest to the incident that promises to make it one of the striking events of the war in the East. The humanity with which the Filipino prisoners have been uniformly treated by the American soldiers begets the hope that if the Yorktown's men have fallen into the hands of the rebels they will receive similar consideration. There is a possibility that they are with the beleaguered Spaniards, who may have rescued them from the natives. The prompt transmission of news from Manila to the Department heretofore insures more satisfactory information within a short time.

Lieut. James Clarkson Gillmore, the officer reported captured, was born in Philadelphia July 10, 1854, and entered the Naval Academy in 1871. He was graduated in 1876 as midshipman, and was detailed to the Hartford, then the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. From 1877 to 1879 he served on the Monongahela on the Asiatic station, and then came home on the Alert for promotion as an Ensign. The next two years he served on the Jamestown on the expedition to Alaska. From 1882 to 1885 he was on the Iroquois on the Pacific station and he was at the Isthmus of Panama during the occupation. In 1887 he was promoted Lieutenant, junior grade, and went to the torpedo station and War College. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1891, and since then has served on different vessels in all parts of the world. At the outbreak of the war he was connected with the Coast Survey. Just a year ago he reported to the St. Paul, then commissioned as an auxiliary cruiser, and served on that vessel under Capt. Sigbee. On Jan. 14 last he was ordered to the hospital ship Solace, which was about to sail for Manila, and on arrival there was assigned by Adml. Dewey to the Yorktown. His wife and family reside in Washington, where he was stationed for some time.

The records of the enlisted men missing follow:

William Walton, Chief Quartermaster, enlisted Chefoo, China. Born Mannheim, Germany. No relatives.
John Ellsworth, Coxswain, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal. Born Portsmouth, N. H. No relatives.
Lyman Paul Edwards, landsman, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal. Born Penn. Ind. Next of kin, L. B. Edwards, father, Mexico, Ind.
John Dillon, landsman, enlisted at Honolulu. Born Galway, Ireland. Next of kin, George Cavener, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Paul Vandoit, sailmaker's mate, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal. Born France. Next of kin, P. Vandoit, father, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Charles Albert Morrissey, landsman, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal. Born Columbus, Neb. Next of kin, Mrs. J. C. Morrissey, Lincoln, Neb.
Ora B. McDonald, ordinary seaman, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal. Born Carmel Valley, Cal. Next of kin, P. McDonald, father, Monterey, Cal.
William H. Rynders, Coxswain, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal. Born Amsterdam, Holland. Next of kin, Mrs. M. H. Nybous, cousin, 520 Connecticut street, San Francisco, Cal.
Silvio Brisoiese, landsman, enlisted at San Francisco, Cal. Born San Francisco, Cal. Next of kin, Locolo Brisoiese, father, 2247 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal.
Albert Peterson, apprentice, Third Class, enlisted at San Francisco, Cal. Born Oakland, Cal. Kin, Louis Peterson, 1015 Third street, Oakland, Cal.
Orison Welch Woodbury, seaman, enlisted Gloucester, Mass. Born Lynn, Mass. Next of kin, John G. Woodbury, father, 143 Maple street, Lynn, Mass.
Denzell George Arthur Venville, apprentice, Second Class, enlisted Mare Island, Cal. Born Dudley, England. Next of kin, E. Mash, Selwood, Ore.
Fred Anderson, landsman, enlisted at New York, N. Y. Born Buffalo, N. Y. Next of kin, Christiana Anderson, mother, 256 Bristol street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Edward J. Nygard, gunner's mate, Third Class, enlisted at New York. Born Warsaw, Russia. Next of kin, Sophia Nygard, wife, 1631 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This is the most considerable mishap that has befallen the Navy since the beginning of hostilities with Spain a year ago. If prisoners, the men's exchange may be arranged without much delay, but their being held as hostages may add complications to Gen. Otis's relations with Aguinaldo which have hitherto been very simple and clear.

The mischance that befell some of the crew of the U. S. S. Yorktown, as related in the cablegram from Admiral Dewey, is especially unfortunate at this time, if it is as serious as may be inferred from the first despatches, since it will tend to add to the arrogance of Aguinaldo, although it was not incurred in active warfare against the insurgents, but in a mission in behalf of the Spanish prisoners held by the rebels. Whatever our military prestige may suffer in the eyes of the Filipinos, the American nation will gain in the esteem of her old antagonist, Spain, whose bitterness toward her conqueror should be greatly softened by the sacrifices our Navy has undergone for the sake of her subjects. A return to the old relations of cordial friendship may possibly be hastened by the chivalrous conduct of Lieut. Gillmore and his little command.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Brig. Gen. Lawton during the last part of the week, ended April 15, marched northward from Santa Cruz between the hills and the lake, and captured the towns of Lumban, Longos, Pagsanjan and San Antonio. The movement was accompanied by skirmishing of a light order, the most serious results of which occurred on moving out of Longos. A nest of rebels ambushed in a thick jungle poured a heavy fire into the North Dakota Regiment, killing five and wounding two. Lacking a sufficient force to provide garrisons for the captured towns, Gen. Lawton returned to Manila by the same route he had come out by, arriving there on the morning of April 17, with the complete flotilla augmented by the captured insurgent boats. No special significance is attached to the return, as it seems never to have been the intention of the authorities to do more than take the towns, show to the people of that region the power of American arms, and distribute to the population the proclamation of the American Commission. These objects having been fully accomplished by Gen. Lawton, it was believed that nothing would be gained by detaching a large number of fighting men who would probably be needed farther north in the vicinity of Manila, to do

garrison duty in holding towns that would be of no special strategic importance. Some are found, however, who consider Lawton's withdrawal as a reverse.

That Gen. Lawton's force constitutes a considerable factor in discouraging activity among the rebels in the neighborhood of Manila is shown by the rapid concentration of insurgents at the northern end of the lake that began as soon as its departure southward became known to the natives. American scouts located several thousand in the vicinity of Pasig the day before the return of the expedition.

Gen. Lawton is said to have given the following views of the situation on his return: "With the forces I have there is no doubt that I could go through the whole island, but if a government is to be established, it will be necessary to garrison all the towns. It would take 100,000 men to pacify the islands. I regret the necessity of abandoning the captured territory."

Gen. Otis is credited with the intention of keeping out of the southern portion of the island until the lake rises, when he can make more effective use of his gunboats.

The 51st Iowa Regiment has relieved the 10th Pennsylvania at Malolos, and the latter has taken station at Cavite.

Maj. Gen. Otis has appointed a board, headed by Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, U. S. Vols., Judge Advocate of the Department, to deal with war claims. Many such claims have been filed, aggregating millions of dollars, particularly as a result of the Iloilo fire. These claims were formerly handled entirely by Gen. Otis, whose time is now too much occupied for such work. Gen. Lawton has ordered Col. John H. Wholley, of the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry (1st Lieut., 24th U. S. Infantry), to command Gen. King's brigade during the latter's illness. Gen. King's prostration is so complete that he has been relieved from further duty and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing for home.

STRENGTHENING THE PACIFIC STATION.

In spite of the declaration of peace, the demand for our warships continues active, and whatever expectation of rest our Navy may have had seems destined to be disappointed. The hardest worked ship just now appears to be the Raleigh, whose officers and crew are supposed to be enjoying themselves in New York. They are compelled to daily face a fire of questions from admiring visitors, which is more deadly to their comfort than the ill-directed artillery of the Spanish forts and men-of-war. They are bearing it like martyrs and whatever their innermost thoughts may be they make a very good show of enjoying it. The men are being held beyond their time and have become so impatient that they have petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to hasten their discharge. Men are badly needed, however, and the supply is still short, in spite of the fact that the number of enlisted men has been nearly doubled within the past twelve months.

The ships at the disposal of the Government are also inadequate to the demand, although most of the auxiliary Navy is still in service.

It will be remembered that on the memorable day of May 1 last, the little squadron under command of Admiral Dewey, consisted of but six regular warships and one revenue cutter, nearly all of the other national vessels being gathered on the Atlantic seaboard and in Cuban waters. With the destruction of Cervera's squadron came the distribution of a large portion of the North Atlantic fleet, which has been continued until now the fleet is scarcely equal to Admiral Dewey's. Just previous to the war and for some time after active operations ceased, the Pacific station existed only in name. All of its available fighting ships were promptly and expeditiously ordered from that coast to Manila, so that within a few weeks not one remained save the Philadelphia, Yorktown and Bennington, and one or two wooden craft. For a while the Philadelphia, after the assignment of the Yorktown and Bennington to foreign duty, was the flagship of the squadron.

Then came the call upon the home station from Admiral Dewey and the Oregon was sent to him around the Horn and a number of smaller cruisers through the Suez Canal. Yet the demand for warships in foreign waters was not at an end, and it was deemed advisable to increase our naval strength in the Pacific with a view to rendering easily accessible for service ships that might be required at any point there. Recently events have confronted the Government which necessitate a naval display in the Samoan Islands.

That the Navy may not find itself suddenly without sufficient warships on the Pacific available for service at Samoa, vessels are gradually to be sent from the Atlantic to the west coast until the Pacific squadron is sufficient to meet the demand upon it. The Newark and Marblehead were ordered this week to sail from the West Indies, and others will probably follow them within the next month or two. This demand for ships on other stations must be met by the force now in commission on the North Atlantic. Fortunately no serious problems confront the country among the South American republics requiring the protecting influences of American warships. The annual insurrection among the Central American republics is now going on, but one ship is sufficient for whatever emergencies may arise there. So long as questions are before us relating to and consequent upon the late war there may be expected a continuation of the present responsibilities and active operations for the naval service. Our duties have been widened and the scope of our action vastly increased by the effects of our victory over Spain.

AN ARMY WEDDING.

The marriage April 19 at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain, U. S. Military Academy, to Miss Julia Fay Bradley, was a brilliant occasion, it being to a large extent a military wedding. The bride's only attendant was Miss Cecilia Miles, daughter of Maj. Gen. Miles. The bride, who is very pretty, wore a white satin gown of princess cut, trimmed with wide appliques of point lace, and a veil of tulle fastened with a coronet of diamonds, her father's gift. She wore also the bridegroom's present, a pendant of pearls and diamonds, and carried a small prayer book. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, New York, father of the groom, performed the ceremony, and Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Among the many guests were Maj. Gen. Miles and Mrs. Miles. Raymond Shipman assisted his brother as best man, and Col. Marion Maus, aide-de-camp to Gen. Miles; Lieut. Julian R. Lindsay, Dr. Duval, S. Rowe Bradley, Prescott Slade, Edward L. Patterson, Stowe Phelps and Schuyler Schieffelin were the ushers. After the ceremony there was a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, 802 Fifth avenue. The presents were numerous and costly.

According to a despatch from San Francisco, April 16, a large body of white troops from the Presidio burned a saloon and resisted arrest by the colored troops of the 24th Infantry and the local police. The police fired upon the rioters to intimidate them and then several hundred arrests were made.

The list of killed and wounded at Manila, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of April 15, 1899, page 769, was an official list received from the office of the Adjutant General. The name of Lieut. John Gregg, 4th Inf., appeared in the list of wounded. Later advices show that Lieut. Gregg was killed.

Col. John M. Bacon, 8th Cav., has applied to be retired at the end of four months' leave of absence, under the thirty years' service clause, and his request has been granted. By his retirement the promotions will follow of Lieut. Col. A. R. Chaffee, to be Colonel of the 8th Cavalry. Col. Chaffee is now Brigadier General of Volunteers on the staff of Gen. Brooke. Maj. Francis Moore will become Lieutenant Colonel.

Just 200 principals and alternates have been given permission by the War Department to appear for the entrance examinations at West Point on June 5 next. Of these 117 are principals and 83 alternates, leaving 15 vacancies yet unfilled. These places will no doubt be filled in time for the candidates to report at the proper time. The following cadets have been appointed to West Point: Winn Blair, 3d District, Alabama; A. M. Milton, 8th District, Virginia, and Charles T. Reeds, 11th District, Massachusetts.

There is a possibility that our Government may secure the large steel floating drydock sent to Havana by the Spanish Government just previous to the outbreak of the war. After the ownership of the dock was conceded to the Spanish Government on the ground that it was a movable effect, the Washington authorities offered \$275,000 for it. The announcement that the dock will be sold at auction is accepted as a rejection of this proposition. The Navy Department has recently purchased the small floating dock at New York with a capacity of 2,500 tons. It is also building the large dock at Algiers, near New Orleans. The dock purchased at New York will shortly be towed South, so that with that at Algiers the Navy will have two docks soon available on the Gulf.

It is asserted that Maj. Gen. Miles does not propose to abandon his fight for a vindication of his action as to the beef supply of the Army during the war with Spain. He has already foreseen that the Court of Inquiry will render a verdict adverse to him, and for some time has been in consultation with certain political critics of the Administration. Following closely on the report of the Board it is said he will at once demand the court martial of the members of the Court on the charge that they did not well and truly inquire into the charges, and did not render a verdict according to the testimony. He will declare that at least one member of the Court is personally prejudiced against him, and that the same member was active in defeating him for the Lieutenant Generalcy. It is claimed that, failing to secure a court martial of the Board, his friends in Congress will fight for a Congressional investigation. In this it is claimed he will be vigorously supported by Senator Foraker, of Ohio.

The War Department this week states officially that there is little probability that any attempt will be made to organize a battalion of native Cuban troops until after the Cuban Army has been paid off and disarmed. Possibly then some of the best Cuban soldiers will be enlisted in the United States service. The Department realizes that the disbandment of the Cuban Army presents a grave problem, as it is not yet known whether the men will return to work or whether their life has been such as to encourage them to prefer a nomadic existence. The officials will watch with some apprehension the result of the disbandment. Gen. Henry has already enlisted a few Porto Ricans, but it is not likely that anything like the organization of a battalion will be tried until his successor arrives in the island, when the experiment may be given a trial.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that troops now serving in the Philippines are entitled to the payment of the 20 per cent. extra pay allowed to enlisted men during time of war. It is held that the regulation granting the extra pay is in the nature of a contract with the troops and that it is in full force and effect, notwithstanding the proclamation of peace with Spain. Accordingly officers of the pay corps of the Army in the Philippines have been instructed to continue the pay of the extra compensation. In reply to a correspondent we would state that Volunteer organizations re-enlisting will remain intact keeping their officers. These re-enlistments will be for six months only, and as they are no part of the Regular Army, the continuance of their officers in service will not interfere with promotions in the Army, so far as we can see.

An experiment with two new styles of Army canteens is being tried among the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Ordnance Department some time ago purchased five hundred canteens made of enamel steel ware, and they have been distributed for use among the troops now serving in the tropics. Five hundred of another kind have also been purchased and issued. They are called the filter canteen and have a long porous pipe-like filter that is placed in the canteen. The water percolates through the porous substance and fills the pipe with a small sized drink after the drinking of which the soldier must wait until the pipe is again filled by the process of filtration unless he should in his thirst pull out the filter and drink from the canteen in the old way. The chief objection to the enamel steel canteen is its weight, which is largely in excess of that of the regular Army canteen. There have been no reports from the soldiers yet as to the value of the new purchases.

The changes that time brings are shown by the fact that there are now on the active list of the Regular Army only fourteen officers who were in active service at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. One of these is Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, and two others are chiefs of bureaus—Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, who was in April, 1861, a 2d Lieutenant, of the 2d Artillery, and Brig. Gen. A. B. Carey, Paymaster General, who was a 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Infantry. Four others are in the staff corps—Col. H. M. Robert, of the Engineers; Col. J. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department; Maj. John P. Baker, Pay Department, and Col. C. H. Alden, and C. C. Byrne, of the Medical Department. The line officers are Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Col. R. T. Frank, 1st Art.; Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art.; Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art.; Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., and Col. R. H. Hall, 4th Inf. All these are graduates of the Military Academy except the two doctors and Maj. Baker, of the Pay Department. With the exception of these three, they all entered the service as brevet 2d Lieutenants: Robert in 1857, Carey and Frank in 1858, Guenther and Arnold in 1859, Wilson, Pennington, Whittemore, Merritt, Smith and Hall in 1860, and Baker in 1861, then ranking in the order named. These officers will retire in the following order: Carey, July 12, 1899; Whittemore, March 5, 1900; Alden, April 28, 1900; Frank, May 6, 1900; Merritt, June 16, 1900; Arnold, March 24, 1901; Robert, May 2, 1901; Byrne, May 7, 1901; Wilson, Oct. 8, 1901; Hall, Nov. 15, 1901; Pennington, Jan. 8, 1902; Guenther, Feb. 22, 1902; Smith, May 29, 1902, and Baker, July 24, 1902. In three years at the latest the last of the officers whose service antedates the Civil War will have disappeared from the active list of the Army.

The Adjutant General's Office has just resumed the publication of the Army list which was suspended during the pressure upon the clerical service of the War Department during the Spanish War. A comparison between it and the List of March, 1898, shows that there has been an increase of 302 officers in the Regular Army. In March, 1898, just before the outbreak of the war, the number of officers in the service, including those on the retired list, was 2,815. The present list shows a total of 3,207. The new list gives only names, rank and position in the service. No addresses are given. In addition to the alphabetical list it contains a roster of officers on the active list, arranged according to Departments and regiments.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent to Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the Department of Porto Rico, directing him to return to the United States and relieving him of the command of the Department. This action was taken by Secretary Alger upon the request of Gen. Henry, made while the Secretary was in Porto Rico. Gen. Henry explained then to Secretary Alger that his health had suffered greatly by his residence in the tropical climate and he desired to be relieved. Gen. Henry has since made the request officially and it has been granted. It has been determined to place Gen. George W. Davis, now a member of the Army Court of Inquiry, in command of the Department of Porto Rico to relieve Gen. Henry. It is reported that other changes are contemplated, as Gen. Brooke, now commanding the Department of Cuba, as Governor General, is believed to be anxious to return to the United States. It is said that it is not at all improbable that Gen. Brooke will make a formal request that will be granted and that Gen. James H. Wade, the president of the Court of Inquiry, will be named as his successor. Gen. Wade has been to Cuba and was president of the Cuban Evacuation Commission. In this connection it is important to notice that he is the next lineal successor to Gen. Miles as the General Commanding the Army. Several other officers are ahead of Gen. Wade on the Army list, but they all retire before Gen. Miles. Gen. Shafter retires Oct. 16, 1899; Gen. Merritt, June 16, 1900; Gen. E. S. Otis, March 25, 1902; Gen. Brooke, July 21, 1902, and Gen. Miles, August, 1903. Gen. Wade does not retire until April 14, 1907, consequently he is the next lineal successor to the Major General Commanding. It is probable that Gen. Brooke will not return from Cuba until a few months before the retirement of Gen. Shafter, and will then be placed in command of the department of California.

General Greely is having considerable trouble with the problem of a signal service corps in Cuba. There are about four hundred Volunteer signal service men in Cuba, and they are nearly unanimous in demanding their discharge. Very few will re-enlist in the Regular service and recruits are now being sent from this country to take their places. Recently it was proposed to appoint Volunteer signal corps officers in the Regular service with reduced rank. A number of Volunteer Captains were named for appointment as Lieutenants, but General Greely has just been informed of the declaration of nearly all of them to serve with reduced rank.

The press of Augusta, Ga., the scene of the troubles between the Minnesota Volunteers and citizens, vigorously sustains Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. Vols., in his action in the matter. The Augusta "Chronicle" of April 13 publishes a statement from several local attorneys which seems completely to vindicate the course pursued by Gen. Young in so severely rebuking the Volunteer officers for not attempting to prevent their men from engaging in open mutiny. Minnesota papers appear to have been indulging in abuse of Gen. Young, which shows that they either do not understand the case or are wilfully misrepresenting it in deference to local sentiment. If the men of the Minnesota regiment who resisted their officers had been dealt with under the strict rules of war, they would never have returned home to abuse a soldier who is alone worth a whole brigade of disorderly and mutinous soldiers, who could properly have been shot in the act of resisting authority.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL OTIS.

In Army circles there is a difference of opinion regarding the advisability of increasing Gen. Otis's Army to more than thirty thousand men. Conservative estimates place the necessary number of troops for service in the Philippines at fifty thousand, and this is far short of the reported estimate by Gen. Lawton of one hundred thousand men. Several conferences have been held at the White House on the subject, and while it has been determined to send additional Regular troops to reinforce Gen. Otis, the Administration has decided not to avail itself of the authorization conferred by Congress to organize a Volunteer Army of 35,000 soldiers in addition to the present Regular Army. To determine just what Gen. Otis might deem a sufficient force a cablegram was sent to him this week asking him if he would consider a total of thirty thousand men necessary under present conditions. Gen. Otis replied in the affirmative, and the Administration will now send Regular troops to Manila to bring the Regular Army up to that total. Gen. Otis now has a force aggregating 21,000 effective men, and the regiments to be assigned to reinforce him will increase this to thirty thousand, which is believed to be as large an Army as will be kept in the Philippines until some time next fall.

It is almost certain that the Administration would greatly increase the American forces were it not for the difficulties of transportation from the United States. An officer of the War Department, in explanation of the decision to increase the Philippine force to thirty thousand, said: "Even if we had an Army of 100,000 men we could not reinforce Gen. Otis any more rapidly than we are now doing. It will be impossible to land any considerable force on the other side before October. We have to count forty days for the trip across in either direction, so that when a transport leaves Manila for this side it means that she will not be there again with troops for nearly three months. No matter how large our Army might be, and how eager we might be to land large reinforcements in the Philippines, we should be greatly handicapped by the lack of means of transportation."

Q. M. Gen. Ludington, speaking of the Army transport service, said this week that there was no proposition to increase the number of chartered vessels, but all now in the service will be retained for some time yet, in fact, until all the Volunteers have been brought home from Manila and the proposed reinforcements have taken their places.

Some time ago, when it was determined to reinforce Gen. Otis, orders were issued for the following regiments to proceed to Manila as soon as possible: 6th Inf., 9th Inf., 13th Inf., 16th Inf., 21st Inf., and 6th Art. The 6th Art., 9th Inf., and 21st Inf. are now en route to Manila, while the 13th Inf., 6th Inf., and the 16th Inf. will leave San Francisco in the order named as rapidly as transportation can be secured. The 13th Inf. will sail on the transports Senator and Ohio from San Francisco. The 11th Inf., 7th Inf., and 25th Inf. will increase the force still further. Orders have not yet been issued to the three last named regiments, but at the War Department it is practically understood that they have been determined upon for service in the Philippines. These three regiments will bring the American Army in the Philippines close to the 27,000 mark, but further increases are to be sent on each transport in the way of recruits, who have been assigned to the regiments now in the islands. The Ohio and Senator will take from San Francisco from 2,500 to 3,000 recruits, and others are being sent at frequent intervals to San Francisco, where they are held in readiness for transportation to Manila. A still further increase is proposed by assigning a regiment of dismounted cavalry for service under Gen. Otis, but the organization has not been decided upon.

In addition to sending recruits to the Philippines the Department is also sending a number to Cuba to recruit to the full strength the Regular organizations there.

Secretary Alger came back from his trip through our new possessions in the West Indies, enthusiastic as to their future under a good government. Next to the valley of the Nile, he said, he never had seen a country of greater possibilities. The greatest suffering in Cuba he found comes from the old reconcentrado system. He believes that the greatest need of Cuba is railways. Without venturing to speak at length on the proper form of government for Cuba, he did say that he believed in the course of time the military force would be materially reduced. Secretary Alger says he found the condition of the American troops splendid. Before going he had been told a story of horrors by a member of Congress from Indiana about the Indiana regiment at Matanzas. When he reached Matanzas he made it a special point to investigate the health of the regiment, and found it superb. Secretary Alger spoke in the highest terms of the kindly simple nature of the Porto Ricans and the fine climate of that country. Of the work of the Army Generals, the Secretary said: "The commanding Generals of the several provinces are doing wonderful work. I believe that Gen. Wilson at Matanzas and Gen. Wood at Santiago know every nook and cranny of every town and hamlet in their respective departments. My principal purpose in calling together at Havana the Commanders of the several military departments was to ascertain from them and from Gen. Brooke, the Commander of the Division of Cuba, their views as to the condition of the people of the island, and what was necessary, if anything, to better the existing state of affairs among the inhabitants."

A cablegram from Gen. Humphrey at Havana received at the War Department says the Dixie sailed for Savannah Wednesday with 44 officers and 1,081 men of the 9th Illinois. Meade arrived Thursday, 7 a. m., with 800 recruits. Orders have also been sent to the 10th Cav., directing it to proceed to Cuba from Galveston, Tex. The regiment will go in two detachments. The headquarters and band have been assigned for service at Manzanilla, while the remaining six troops will proceed to Gibara to relieve the 2d Immunes, now stationed at Santiago. The headquarters of the 10th Cav. is now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where are also stationed troops A, G, H and L. Troop B is at Fort Ringgold, Tex.; Troops C, M and D, Fort Clark; E at Fort McIntosh; F, Fort Eagle Pass; I, Fort Bliss, and K, Fort Brown. It is expected that part of the regiment will leave within the present week, and that the remainder will get away by the first week in May.

We are informed that there will be a garrison of two or more batteries at Egmont Key (22 miles west of Port Tampa), and that the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf has now an officer of the Q. M. Department arranging for quarters for a four-company post. At present a detail is serving with Lieut. Johnston, C. E., in erecting guns, etc.

MILITARY AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

"The Ballad of Reading Gaol, by C. 3. 3." published by Benj. R. Tucker, New York, is a gruesome story of prison experiences told by Oscar Wilde, who uses as a *nom de plume* the number by which he was known at Wormwood Scrubbs. He sums up his experiences in these three stanzas:

With bars they blur the gracious moon,
And blind the goodly sun;
And they do well to hide their hell,
For in it things are done
That Son of God nor Son of Man
Ever should look upon!

The vilest deeds, like poison weeds,
Bloom well in prison-air;
It is only what is good in Man
That wastes and withers there;
Pale Anguish keeps the heavy gate,
And the Warder is Despair.

For they starve the little frightened child
Till it weeps both night and day;
And they scourge the weak, and bug the fool,
And gibe the old and gray,
And some grow mad, and all grow bad,
And not a word may say.

In striking contrast with this description of life in an English prison, are the orders issued by Gen. Guy V. Henry, on March 13, for the government of the prisoners in Porto Rico. "Hereafter," this order says, "prisoners in jail will not be shackled or placed in stocks for punishment. Punishment for misbehavior or violation of prison rules will be solitary confinement with a bread-and-water diet, to be continued until the offender promises to reform. Those now in prison who have six months or less to serve and who have behaved well during their imprisonment will be restored to liberty. The names of those released under this order will be sent to these headquarters."

"The object of all prisons," General Henry explains, "is for the protection of peaceable people living outside as well as for the reform of criminals by detention. When this reform has been effected there is no further necessity of punishment of the man. Any excess beyond this tends to degrade him. Those in charge of prisons should do everything possible, consistent with duty, to elevate the moral tone of their prisoners, and to this end they are at liberty to call upon members of the religious orders to hold services with these prisoners on Sundays and thus aid in elevating their moral characters. Such services, if properly conducted, particularly those of song, will save many a despairing man, who in his surroundings, has lost all hope."

But then General Henry is a military despot and what should he know of the sweet humanities that control the administration of civil law as described by Oscar Wilde? It is not impossible, however, that the Porto Ricans may prefer to submit themselves to the merciless military rule, which we find so often described as the greatest enemy of the humanitarian gentle spirit controlling civil administration.

PERSONALS.

The engagement of Miss Genevieve Cronan, of New Haven, Conn., to Ensign Robert W. Henderson, U. S. N., is announced.

Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 2d U. S. Art., relinquished duty at Fort Preble, Me., April 17, and started to join his regiment at Havana.

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., relinquished command of Fort Porter, April 19, preparatory to starting with his regiment for San Francisco en route to Manila.

Paymr. and Mrs. Richard Hatton have returned from their wedding trip and are most delightfully housed at the Hotel Touraine, Boston's newest hostelry. Paymr. Hatton is on duty at the Charleston Navy Yard.

At a recent inspection of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., at San Juan, Porto Rico, Acting Hospital Steward Chas. K. Ray was presented with an autograph photograph of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler for services rendered to his command at Montauk Point.

Maj. Charles McClure arrived in Washington, D. C., this week for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. He is lately from Manila, speaks highly of our troops there and says "the Filipinos are not to be sneezed at as fighters."

Mrs. Richard H. Hunt, of Medford, Mass., widow of the late Secretary of the Navy, last week devoted an afternoon to telling the Woman's Club of that place some phases of her life at the Russian court during the time that her husband occupied the post of Ambassador.

Capt. Crozier, of the Ordnance Department, sailed from New York Wednesday for Europe, where he will attend the Czar's disarmament congress at The Hague, May 18. The disarmament congress delegates' instructions were approved at Friday's cabinet meeting and were sent out Saturday.

O. E. Michaelis, the son of the late Maj. Michael's, was mentioned among the appointments to the Military Academy as Sergeant of Light Battery A, 2d Art. He is a Corporal in the battery, and Lance Sergeant in the General Service. We make the correction at the request of the young man, who shows a commendable unwillingness to accept honors that do not belong to him.

Mr. James A. Bull, eldest son of Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., recently returned from Nicaragua, where he has been for the last year and a half, with the Canal Commission, of which Admiral J. G. Walker is chairman. Mr. Bull has returned to the University of the South, at Seawane, Tenn., where he will complete his college course, which was interrupted when he joined the canal expedition.

The following Army officers have registered at the War Department this week: Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art.; Lieut. E. P. Jervey, Jr., 5th Cav.; Capt. H. N. Bankhead, 5th Vol. Inf.; Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav.; Maj. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Capt. R. J. Harrison, 5th Vol. Inf.; Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 7th Art.; Maj. Jno. L. Clem, Quartermaster; Capt. Jno. V. White, 7th Art.; Maj. C. McClure, Pay Department; Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art.; Capt. B. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; Maj. P. W. West, C. S.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers; Maj. Chas. F. Powell, Corps of Engineers.

The marriage of Miss Anna Howell Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howell Dodge, and Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, U. S. A., occurred in Washington, on Thursday, April 20. The groom, the best man and the other men of the bridal party were in their uniforms. The best man, Lieut. Summerlin, was a classmate of the groom and was also at Porto Rico at the same time with him. Three of the ushers were cavalry officers, and the four others close friends among artillery officers. The groom's gift is a pearl sunburst with a diamond center. Her maid of honor, Miss Lucretia Dodge, wore white brocade, and the six bridesmaids, Miss Craig and Miss Knowlton of Washington, the Misses Plimpton of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Cook and Miss Bateman, of New York, also wore white sun-pleated taffetas trimmed with lace. Those escorted by cavalry officers carried yellow roses, and the others carried red flowers.

General H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., has returned to Denver, Colo., from a pleasant visit to Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. F. E. Harris, 3d U. S. Art., is at present located in Savannah, Ga., engaged in muster out duties.

Capt. J. G. Leefe, 19th U. S. Inf., will return to the U. S. early in May, from Porto Rico to spend the summer.

Lieut. Geo. D. Guyer, 16th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., early in the week from a visit to New York City.

Maj. G. H. Macdonald, U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 1st U. S. Cav.), and Mrs. Macdonald are at present comfortably located in Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. Thos. Cruse, Q. M., on duty on the transport Ingalls, visited at Fort Logan, Col., and go from there to the Imperial Hotel.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy Brown, of Boston, Mass., was married April 17, at Hamilton, Bermuda, to Lieut. Alan Bosworth Smith, of the British Navy.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. E. V. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., now with his regiment in the Philippines, is residing for the present at Governors Island, N. Y.

Lieuts. C. A. Martin and G. D. Arrowsmith are recent arrivals at Fort Logan, Col., and go from there with the 25th Infantry to San Carlos, Ariz.

Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th U. S. Art., lately at Dayton, Ohio, was due at Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week for duty with Capt. J. V. White's Battery I.

Capt. T. B. Mott is closing up his business at Havana preparatory to resumption of duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt at Governors Island.

Lieut. F. de W. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf., has bid goodbye to Sacket Harbor, N. Y., and will join his regiment in Manila via Columbus, Ohio and San Francisco.

Queen Victoria will, it is stated, celebrate her 80th birthday, May 24 next, by festivities at Windsor and will open Kensington Palace as a birthday gift to the nation.

The marriage of Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A., to Miss Katherine Durrant was announced to take place April 19 at the house of the bride, 644 Cass street, Milwaukee.

Maj. G. W. S. Stevens, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps (1st Lieut., 6th U. S. Artillery), is at present at Fort Myer, Va., in command of the Signal Corps detachment there.

With Batteries F and H, 6th U. S. Art., en route to Manila, are Capt. W. B. Homer and Albert Todd, Lieuts. M. F. Hancock and C. L. Lloyd, Jr., and A. A. Surg. E. H. Hartnett.

Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 3d U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Manila, visited in New York City and at Governors Island this week and will remain at the latter place for some time to come.

Rounseville Wildman, Consul General of the U. S. at Hong Kong, has dedicated, by permission, to Admiral Dewey, his work "Tales of the Malayan Coast from Penang to the Philippines."

Mrs. C. B. Ewing, wife of Surg. Ewing, U. S. A., was at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, April 16, to remain two weeks. Mrs. Ewing is en route to join her husband at Fort Brady, Mich.

Maj. Felix Rosenberg, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., visited in New York and at Governors Island this week. He was in the Regular Army and on duty at the Headquarters, Dept. of the East, several years ago.

Captain Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Art., who has been on mustering duty in Connecticut since Oct. 12, 1898, was expected at Fort Washington, Md., this week to resume command of the post and of his battery.

Maj. George Andrews, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to his duties at the headquarters Department of Santiago, Cuba. Mrs. Andrews and family are at present at Governors Island.

Col. S. Y. Seyburn, 202d N. Y. Vols., who was at the recent muster out of the regiment at Savannah was presented with a handsome loving cup by the officers. He will soon rejoin his regiment, the 10th U. S. Inf., in Cuba.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., and Capt. William Crozier, U. S. A., of the American delegation to the peace conference to meet at The Hague, May 18 next, were expected to sail from New York for Europe the latter part of this week.

Acting Asst. Surg. W. T. Stewart, U. S. A., who was married April 10, at Stapleton, Staten Island, to Miss Hetty Dorothy Coates, left almost immediately after with the 6th U. S. Art. for Manila. Mrs. Stewart will follow later on.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, who was taken with a chill April 14 while en route to Buffalo, is better and left that city April 16 for Chicago, en route to San Francisco. While in Buffalo he visited the home of his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. E. H. Plummer.

A grand celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Manila will be given May 1 ("Dewey Day"), at Sunset Park, Wright's Station, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, California, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Association of the Native Sons of Vermont.

Philadelphia is making great preparations for the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of a statue to General Grant in Fairmount Park, on April 27. A body of U. S. troops is expected to participate, although just at this juncture there are not very many available.

On the committee of arrangements for the Grant Birthday Banquet to be given in New York, April 27, we note Generals Horace Porter, Nelson A. Miles, Wesley Merritt, O. O. Howard, Thos. H. Ruger, G. M. Dodge, G. H. Sharpe, F. A. Starring and J. B. Gordon.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, just from the Philippines, is quoted as saying: "Aguinaldo is a half-breed, ill-informed and not nearly so bright and capable as he is represented. The proclamations said to be issued by him are the work of his secretary, an Englishman."

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn visited in New York City and the forts in the harbor this week, including Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook. Accompanying him were Col. J. P. Kimball, Maj. B. D. Slaughter, Maj. J. J. Pershing, Judge C. E. MacGowan, Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, Maj. Jones, and Capt. I. W. Littell. Representative Foote, of New York State; Assemblyman Reed, of New Jersey, and Col. E. L. Glover.

A reunion of the Veteran Association of the Department of the South and of the South Atlantic Squadron was held at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn April 14, in celebration of the anniversary of the fall and of the restoration of Fort Sumter. Among the guests were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Maj. Richard Allison and Mrs. Francis Beecher-Perkins, who witnessed the raising of the flag after Fort Sumter had been recaptured. Maj. C. B. Parsons presided. Gen. Woodford made the address of the evening and Capt. C. B. Dahlgren was elected president.

Lieut. H. C. Keene, U. S. N., retired, is residing at Chelsea, Mass.

Capt. Granville Lewis, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Yonkers, N. Y.

Lieut. S. Seabury, U. S. N., retired, resides at 59 Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J.

Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, U. S. A., retired, reached his 64th birthday on April 17.

Maj. E. K. Russell, U. S. A., has left Philadelphia for Gleason Sanitarium, Elmira, N. Y.

Medical Director and Mrs. McMurtrie were entertained at a dinner last week in Washington, D. C.

Col. Louis T. Morris, U. S. A., is seriously ill at his home, 834 S. 49th street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. E. Swift, 4th Illinois Volunteers (Capt., 5th U. S. Cavalry) arrived at Augusta, Ga., April 11, with his regiment, for muster out.

Surg. M. H. Crawford, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty at the recruiting rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., relieving Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor.

Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Comdr. J. Russell Selfridge, U. S. N., with her daughter, Miss Nina, has gone to Boston for a short visit to friends in that city.

Comdr. S. M. Ackley, U. S. N., was in Washington, D. C., April 17, about to leave for Manila, where he will assume command of the Concord.

Mrs. Theall, wife of Lieut. Theall, U. S. Navy, is at Atlantic City, and will soon visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Boyne, in Washington, D. C.

Pay Director and Mrs. Rufus Parks have taken quarters at the Cairo for the remainder of the season, but later will go to a Northern summer resort.

Miss Annie Havermeier will be married April 26 at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, to Lieut. Robert Darrell Jeffries, British Navy.

Mrs. Seyburn, wife of Col. Seyburn, U. S. A., has returned from the South and has reopened her fine residence on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st U. S. Inf., got his regiment aboard the Hancock in fine shape at San Francisco, April 17, and shortly afterward set sail for Manila.

Miss M. F. Tupper, daughter of Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, U. S. R. C. S., is in Washington, D. C., the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Johnston, same service.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., will join her husband and reside in California during his station there. Maj. Mercer left Washington, D. C., on the 19th inst. for his new post.

Former Cadet R. L. Patterson, who recently resigned from the Revenue Cutter Service, is highly praised by Capt. Hamlet under whom he served for two years, for the professional ability he displayed.

Dr. Dwight Dickinson, U. S. Navy, is at his home, 1806 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C., having recently returned from Honolulu. Mrs. Dickinson, who has been quite ill during the past winter is much better.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., will return to Boston, Mass., during the coming week, to be present at the wedding of her sister, Miss Mary Eskridge, daughter of Col. Eskridge, U. S. A., and Lieut. Saltzman.

These naval officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. J. A. Shearman, Comdr. R. M. Berry, P. A. Payson, J. H. Merriam, Lieut. B. C. Decker, Cadet, W. P. Giles, Lieut. W. H. Faust, Lt. Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers and Lieut. Stokely Morgan.

Gen. Isaac D. Catlin, U. S. A., of Brooklyn, has presented to Mayor Van Wyck of New York a paper cutter made from the steel of the battleship Maine. The twin of the Mayor's paper cutter will be presented to President McKinley on Grant's birthday, April 27.

Work at the Norfolk Navy Yard has never been so brisk since the Spanish War as at present, and the appropriation for the various bureaus will scarcely carry them through unless an addition can be made to avoid a deficiency before the end of the present fiscal year.

Miss Miles, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, is visiting friends in New York City. Miss Miles went on to attend the wedding of Miss Bradley and the Rev. Herbert Shipman, whose marriage took place on Wednesday, April 19. Gen. Miles was also present at the wedding.

According to a Chicago press despatch, John Hotchkiss, who held Dewey's marine glasses during the Manila fight, and with whom Dewey shared his sandwich on the Olympia, has taken one glass too much. He was arrested for intoxication April 17 while on his way to New York, and was discharged.

Capt. F. De W. Ramsey, U. S. A., was given a farewell dinner at the Albany Club by several of his fellow citizens, April 14. Those present were Col. John S. Kenyon, Henry W. Garfield, the Hon. Hugh Hastings, Jas. B. Lyon, Walter Mellus, Charles Ball and Col. Samuel M. Welch, of Buffalo. Capt. Ramsey left for the West.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson V. D. Middleton, accompanied by Mrs. Howison, wife of Rear Adml. H. L. Howison, and Miss Henderson, daughter of Commo. A. Henderson, will sail from New York, Saturday, the 22d inst., on the steamship Aller, North German Lloyd, for Naples, and a tour through Europe. They will be absent about six months.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Zenas R. Bliss entertained at a delightful dinner April 17 at their home, on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. Among those present were Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Gen. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Ayres, wife of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Dr. Hunt and the Rev. Scott Smith.

Maj. John B. Rodman arrived from Cuba, where he has been on the staff of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates. Maj. Rodman is making a short visit to his mother and sister, Mrs. Ayres, at 2005 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and will then proceed to join his regiment, the 20th Inf., at Manila, P. I. Maj. Rodman was badly wounded at the battle of San Juan Hill, and still feels the effect of it.

Mr. "Jack" Biddle, son of Col. John Biddle, U. S. A., retired, is improving at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., after an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Cushing, of San Francisco, Cal., performed the operation most successfully. Mrs. Biddle, his mother, has been here during his illness, and will leave in a few days for her cottage at Berkeley Springs, West Va., where she will pass the coming summer.

The two daughters of the late Lieut. William Maxwell Wood, U. S. N., were married last Tuesday in Washington, D. C., at the home of their aunt, Miss Marian West. Miss Jean West Wood became Mrs. Joseph Powell Tracy, the groom being Lieut. Tracy, of the 5th Artillery, and Miss Rose Wood becoming the bride of Lieut. T. W. Darrah, U. S. A., of the 20th Inf. The brides are the granddaughters of the late Medical Director Maxwell Wood, of the Navy, and are society favorites at the capital.

Gen. J. Warren Keefer is reported to be very ill at Springfield, Ohio.

Lieut. J. W. Rackman, 7th U. S. Art., joined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., April 15, from Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. H. A. Leonhaeuser, 25th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Leonhaeuser are visiting relatives in Minneapolis, Minn.

Capt. F. S. Stroug, Adjutant, 4th U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, D. C., April 18, on a short visit to St. Paul.

Capt. C. P. Elliott, U. S. A., retired, has arrived in Seattle to go with the Alaskan expedition commanded by Capt. Glenn.

Capt. Silas Wright Terry, U. S. N., is a recent addition to membership of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 5th U. S. Art., is at present on recruiting duty in New York City, with headquarters at 729 Sixth avenue.

The marriage of Lieut. R. C. Williams, 1st U. S. Cav., son of the late Gen. R. Williams, to Miss Grace Yoe, is to take place soon in Chicago.

Capt. H. L. Ripley, Adj., 3d U. S. Cav., and the band of that regiment, arrived at Fort Myer, Va., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on April 20.

Capt. J. Walker Benet, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Col. C. B. Comstock, U. S. Engineers, recently sailed for Europe, expecting to spend the summer abroad. He will for the present remain in Florence.

Lieut. A. B. Putnam, 3d U. S. Art., recently at Fort Slocum, arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this week for duty with Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, Battery B.

Capt. J. A. Goodins, Co. K, 7th U. S. Inf., joined at Fort Porter, N. Y., April 21, to take the place of the 13th U. S. Infantry, now en route to Manila.

Chief Engr. James Entwistle, U. S. N., Fleet Engineer of the Asiatic Squadron, visited in New York City this week with headquarters at the Gilsey House.

Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d U. S. Cav., in command of Troops G and K, of the regiment, left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 19.

Lieut. Pierce Currier Foster, 3d U. S. Inf., son of Col. Chas. W. Foster, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Gen. G. S. Carpenter presided over an important general court martial this week at Fort McPherson, Ga., Maj. G. H. Macdonald, being the Judge Advocate.

Lieut. C. G. Anderson, U. S. M. C., who is to sail on the Yosemite with a detachment of marines for Guam, has reported for duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. J. T. French, Jr., Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., and Mrs. Barber are recent arrivals in Washington, D. C., and Capt. French has entered upon duty under Gen. Ludington.

Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., has appointed Capt. F. S. Strong Regimental Adjutant, and Capt. C. P. Townsley Regimental Quartermaster, both excellent selections.

Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st U. S. Inf., who is nearing promotion to Major, did not accompany the regiment to Manila, but is still at Plattsburg Barracks in charge of property, etc.

Mrs. King, the widow of Gen. John H. King, U. S. A., is with Mrs. Emory Owen, of Detroit, spending the winter on the shores of the Mediterranean. She will probably return to open her home in Detroit in June.

The New York State Society of Daughters of the Revolution celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, by a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy, New York. Mrs. Charles F. Roe, State president, in the course of an address, told of how, years ago, she rode across the Dakota plains with her husband, at the head of a band of five hundred cavalymen, a six days' ride, and at the end, when they came to a fort and an American flag flying she, with the rest of the party, took off her cap and saluted by laying it against her left shoulder.

Mrs. Poe, of Detroit, has, with Capt. Berry, U. S. N., and Mrs. Berry, been spending Holy week in Rome. Capt. and Mrs. Berry expect soon to sail for home, going directly on arriving to Detroit, where they will visit Mrs. Berry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brady. Mrs. Poe will remain for the present in Florence. Her daughter's many friends as well as her own, will be delighted to learn that Miss Betty's illness is not as serious as first feared, and that it is expected to yield to the treatment which she is undergoing at the hands of noted Italian specialists.

Capt. David Mercer, R. N., recently visited at the home of Mrs. W. F. Lawrence, Otis street, West Newton, Mass., the father of Mrs. Mercer. Capt. Mercer is on leave, having recently been detached from H. M. S. Narcissus, an English man-of-war, now on the Chinese station. He is most enthusiastic in his admiration of Admiral Dewey and loud in his praise of the latter's policy at Manila. Capt. Mercer has been ordered to shore duty at Deal and sailed for England last Wednesday with his wife and his three children, two of them twin boys, nicknamed "John Bull" and "Uncle Sam."

Mrs. J. B. Coghlan, wife of Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, was early on deck on the Raleigh to greet her husband as soon as the cruiser dropped anchor at Tompkinsville, N. Y., April 16. A correspondent says: "Capt. Coghlan met his wife at the gangway, and picking her up in his arms saluted her more effectively than if his five-inch gun broadside had thundered the honorary bombardment of the war Admiral. The officers who had wives and sweethearts of their own waiting in their home port smiled in sympathy and looked the other way. They were doing some thinking about this time."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending April 19: Capt. W. Nelson, U. S. A.; Capt. J. V. White, U. S. A.; Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N.; Med. Insp. M. C. Drennan, U. S. N.; Gen. W. F. Randolph, U. S. V.; Capt. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A.; Gen. A. R. Buffington, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. Robertson, U. S. A.; Lieut. Harrison Hall, U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. French, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieut. C. F. Parker, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. Bean, U. S. A.; Col. H. F. Hodges, U. S. V.; Comdr. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; Lieut. T. W. Darrah, U. S. A.; Gen. C. P. Egan, U. S. A.

The ticket for the California Commandery is: Commander, Rear Adml. John Crittenden Watson, U. S. N.; Senior Vice, Col. William Russell Parnell, U. S. A.; Junior Vice, Maj. Ernst August Denicke, U. S. V.; Recorder, Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U. S. A.; Registrar, Maj. Henry Thomas Lee, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Maj. Myles Moylam, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Rev. William Angus Hamilton; Council, Capt. Charles Allen Sumner, U. S. V.; Capt. Patrick Francis Walsh, U. S. V.; Maj. William Hawley, U. S. A.; Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U. S. V., and Capt. John Charles Currier, U. S. V.

THE ARMY.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, promoted from Major, 10th U. S. Cav., to the 8th U. S. Cav., to date from April 8, 1899, vice Haley, retired; Maj. Clarence A. Stedman (promoted from Captain, 9th U. S. Cav.), to the 10th U. S. Cav., to date from April 8, 1899, vice Wint, promoted. (W. D., April 12.)

The officers of the Cavalry arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

Captains promoted from 1st Lieutenants, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Name.	Promoted from—	Assigned to—Troop.
John M. Neall.	4th Cav.	4th Cav.
Carter P. Johnson.	10th Cav.	10th Cav.
Herbert H. Sargent.	2d Cav.	2d Cav.
Roger B. Bryan.	2d Cav.	5th Cav.
William S. Scott.	1st Cav.	1st Cav.
Daniel L. Tate.	3d Cav.	3d Cav.
Charles W. Goodie.	1st Cav.	1st Cav.
John C. Waterman.	8th Cav.	8th Cav.
Godfrey H. Macdonald.	1st Cav.	10th Cav.
Matthew F. Steele.	8th Cav.	6th Cav.
George H. Cameron.	4th Cav.	4th Cav.
Robert D. Walsh.	4th Cav.	9th Cav.

1st Lieutenants promoted from 2d Lieutenants, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Name.	Promoted from—	Assigned to—Troop.
George W. Kirkpatrick.	8th Cav.	8th Cav.
Connelius C. Smith.	2d Cav.	2d Cav.
Joseph E. Cusack.	5th Cav.	5th Cav.
Walter M. Whitman.	1st Cav.	1st Cav.
William R. Smedberg, Jr.	4th Cav.	4th Cav.
Walter C. Babcock.	8th Cav.	8th Cav.
William Yates.	1st Cav.	1st Cav.
Edward B. Cassatt.	4th Cav.	4th Cav.
Kinzie W. Walker.	9th Cav.	9th Cav.
Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr.	2d Cav.	2d Cav.
George F. Hamilton.	9th Cav.	10th Cav.
William H. Vaine.	2d Cav.	2d Cav.
Hamilton S. Hawkins.	4th Cav.	4th Cav.
Casper H. Conrad, Jr.	5th Cav.	7th Cav.
Herbert A. White.	6th Cav.	6th Cav.
Mortimer O. Higelow.	8th Cav.	8th Cav.

The officers who are not assigned to troops by this order will be assigned to troops by the respective regimental commanders. Capt. Roger B. Bryan and Robert D. Walsh will proceed to join their respective regiments. (W. D., April 13.)

The officers of the artillery arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

Captains promoted from 1st Lieutenants, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Name.	Promoted from—	Assigned to—Batt.
David Price.	1st Art.	1st Art.
Frank S. Harlow.	1st Art.	1st Art.
Edward H. Catlin.	2d Art.	2d Art.
Edwin St. J. Greble.	2d Art.	2d Art.
Frederick S. Strong.	4th Art.	4th Art.
William C. Rafferty.	1st Art.	1st Art.
John L. Chamberlain.	1st Art.	1st Art.
Charles L. Phillips.	4th Art.	4th Art.
Clarence F. Townsend.	2d Art.	2d Art.
George F. Barney.	2d Art.	2d Art.
Millard F. Harmon.	1st Art.	2d Art.
Charles G. Treat.	5th Art.	7th Art.
Geo. W. Van Deusen.	1st Art.	7th Art.
George T. Bartlett.	3d Art.	3d Art.

1st Lieutenants promoted from 2d Lieutenants, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Name.	Promoted from—	Assigned to—Batt.
Frank W. Coe.	1st Art.	1st Art.
William R. Smith.	1st Art.	1st Art.
Henry H. Whitney.	4th Art.	4th Art.
James A. Shipton.	1st Art.	1st Art.
Chas. P. Summerall.	5th Art.	5th Art.
Edward J. Timberlake.	2d Art.	2d Art.
Otho W. B. Farr.	2d Art.	2d Art.
William P. Pence.	5th Art.	5th Art.
Dwight E. Aultman.	2d Art.	2d Art.
Joseph W. Wheeler, Jr.	2d Art.	4th Art.
Harry P. Jackson.	2d Art.	7th Art.
William S. Guiguard.	4th Art.	4th Art.
Edwin Landon.	2d Art.	4th Art.
Clarence H. McNeill.	5th Art.	5th Art.
Johnson Hagood.	1st Art.	1st Art.

The officers who are not assigned to batteries by this order will be assigned to batteries by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army. Capt. David Price, Millard F. Harmon and George W. Van Deusen, and 1st Lieutenant Edwin Landon will proceed to join their respective regiments. (W. D., April 15.)

The officers of the infantry arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments, as indicated opposite their names:

Majors promoted from Captains, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Name.	Promoted from—	Assigned to—pany.
Joseph W. Duncan.	21st Inf.	13th Inf.
Frank H. Edmunds.	1st Inf.	15th Inf.

Captains promoted from 1st Lieutenants, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Name.	Promoted from—	Assigned to—pany.
William N. Blow, Jr.	15th Inf.	15th Inf.
Everett E. Benjamin.	1st Inf.	1st Inf.
William J. Pardee.	25th Inf.	25th Inf.
William M. Wright.	2d Inf.	2d Inf.
André W. Brewster.	9th Inf.	9th Inf.
Charles H. Mulf.	2d Inf.	2d Inf.
Almon L. Farmer.	21st Inf.	21st Inf.
Frank De W. Ramsey.	9th Inf.	9th Inf.
Henry P. McCain.	14th Inf.	14th Inf.
George S. Cartwright.	24th Inf.	24th Inf.
Samuel E. Smiley.	15th Inf.	15th Inf.
Daniel B. Devore.	23d Inf.	23d Inf.
Beaumont B. Buck.	16th Inf.	16th Inf.
Evan M. Johnson, Jr.	19th Inf.	19th Inf.
Frank McIntyre.	do.	do.
Edward W. McCaskey.	21st Inf.	21st Inf.
Chauncey B. Baker.	7th Inf.	7th Inf.
Charles G. Dwyer.	3d Inf.	3d Inf.
Julius A. Penn.	2d Inf.	7th Inf.
Harry E. Wilkins.	2d Inf.	10th Inf.
William Weigel.	11th Inf.	11th Inf.
Charles S. Farnsworth.	7th Inf.	7th Inf.
Charles Gerhardt.	8th Inf.	8th Inf.
James T. Dean.	14th Inf.	10th Inf.
Ulysses G. McAlexander.	13th Inf.	13th Inf.
James Baylies.	10th Inf.	10th Inf.

The Captains who are not assigned to companies by this order will be assigned to companies by their respective Regimental Commanders.

Capt. William J. Pardee and Charles S. Farnsworth will proceed to join their respective regiments. (H. Q. A., April 19.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed from non-commissioned officers are announced: 2d Lieut. Charles L. McKain, appointed to rank from April 5, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., to the 16th U. S. Inf., Co. D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. 2d Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, appointed to rank from April 5, 1899, from Corporal, Co. F, 13th U. S. Inf., to the 13th U. S. Inf. (W. D., April 19.)

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 17, 1899.
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes of stations of troops are ordered:
Ninth Cav., three troops from the Dept. of the Colorado, to be selected by the Commanding General from those in Arizona, to the Dept. of the Gulf.

The remaining six troops of the 10th Cav. are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Gulf and assigned to station in the Dept. of Santiago, Cuba.

Two companies, 25th Inf., from the Dept. of the Colorado, to be selected by the Commanding General from those serving in Arizona, to the Dept. of the Gulf.

The six troops of the 10th Cav. will be relieved from their stations in Texas and assembled at Galveston to sail from that port about May 10.

The Quartermaster's Department will arrange for the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department for subsistence supplies, and the Medical Department for the necessary medical attendance.

H. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1257, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:
1257. When enlisted men supplied with cooked or travel rations travel unaccompanied by an officer, funds for the purchase of liquid coffee in lieu of the coffee and sugar portion of the travel ration, at the rate of 21 cents per day for the anticipated number of days' travel, may, on the order of the commanding officer who directs the journey, be paid to each man and his receipt therefor taken on a receipt roll, which must be accompanied by a copy of the order. When enlisted men supplied with cooked or travel rations travel under command of an officer, funds at the same rate for the same purpose will be transferred to him to be disbursed and accounted for. At the end of the journey all money in excess of 21 cents per day per man for the actual number of days traveled will be transferred to the nearest Commissary. Should any part of the 21 cents per day per man for the actual number of days traveled be unexpended, it will be transferred to company commanders pro rata to be taken up by them as part of the company fund.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF EAST, APRIL 15, 1899.
When troops are in barracks the rifles and carbines will be kept in the arm racks. These racks will be at all times locked, except when necessary to remove the arms for use or for cleaning, or to restore them to the rack.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt. M. BARBER, A. A. G.

CIR. 16, DEPT. PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS, MAR. 10, 1899.
All transportation in the possession of troops that has been seized or otherwise taken possession of, will be turned over without further delay to Maj. C. A. Devol, Q. M., U. S. V., Transportation Quartermaster. Division commanders are charged with the prompt execution of these requirements.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis. THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. HAVANA, APRIL 7, 1899.
Maj. Philip Mothersill, Chief C. S., U. S. V., having reported in compliance with orders of the Secretary of War, dated transport Ingalls, Havana, March 28, 1899, is announced as Chief Commissary, Dept. of Havana, to date March 29, 1899.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ludlow. H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, APRIL 7, 1899.
Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A., U. S. A., will resume his duties as Judge Advocate of the Dept. of California, and relieve Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., A. D. C., from duty as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department.

G. O. 12, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, APRIL 10, 1899.
Maj. William H. Baldwin, C. S., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Commissary, Dept. of California, relieving Maj. Solomon F. Thorne, C. S., U. S. V.

G. O. 21, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, MARCH 31, 1899.
Maj. R. A. Brown, Inspector General, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Pinar del Rio.

G. O. 22, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, APRIL 1, 1899.
2d Lieut. William A. Kent, 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers, is appointed Ordnance Officer, Dept. of Pinar del Rio, with station in Pinar del Rio, relieving 1st Lieut. J. C. Causey, Jr., 4th Va. Vol. Inf. Lieut. Causey will transfer the ordnance property for which he is accountable to Lieut. Kent.

G. O. 23, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, APRIL 4, 1899.
1st Lieut. J. C. Causey, Jr., 4th Virginia Vol. Inf., A. D. C., is relieved from duty in this Department and as Aide-de-Camp, and will join his regiment at Savannah, Ga. 2d Lieut. Richard M. Whitney, 8th Missouri Vol. Inf., A. D. C., is relieved from duty in this Department and as Aide-de-Camp, and will join his regiment at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba.

1st Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers, is appointed and announced as Aide to the Commanding General, with station in Pinar del Rio.

1st Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, Aide, is appointed Provost Marshal at these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. J. C. Causey, Jr., 4th Virginia Vol. Inf. The battalion, 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers, will be at once prepared for transfer to Havana and thence by steamer to Edgmont Key, for detention and disinfection. The 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers will be mustered out at Fort McPherson, Ga.

G. O. 24, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, APRIL 5, 1899.
Capt. John Landstreet, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

CIR. 2, U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MARCH 7, 1899.
Publishes a notice from Lay H. Everhart, U. S. N., Captain of the Port, announcing that the following lights on the coasts of Panay and Guimaras Islands, have been re-established: Manigonigo, Gigantes, Calabazas, Sieta Pecosos, Illo-ilo and Lusaran.

CIR. 23, DIV. OF CUBA, APRIL 10, 1899.
Directs that enlisted men of the Regular Army, entitled to, and applying for discharge under the provisions of G. O. 40, series 1898, H. Q. A., be sent to the United States in detachments from regiments, under a commissioned officer of the regiment, and gives other instructions relative to descriptive lists, etc.

No. 58, DIV. OF CUBA, APRIL 12, 1899.
Publishes an order relative to the administration of cemeteries. The decisions made in the order do not affect the rights of claimants to determine the question of ownership before the courts. The church may not be deprived of the administration of any cemetery of which it had charge up to the first day of January, 1899, and where transfer has been effected, restoration shall be made, until the decision of the Civil Governor has been rendered in the case.

G. O. 16, DEPT. SANTIAGO, MARCH 25, 1899.
Maj. George Andrews, A. A. G., U. S. A., is announced as Adjutant General, Dept. of Santiago, Vice Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, A. A. G., U. S. V. (Captain, 6th U. S. Inf.), relieved.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wood. JOHN H. BEACOM, Lieut. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.

G. O. 69, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 12, 1899.
Publishes an opinion of the Attorney General, and orders of the Secretary of War based thereon, relating to Post Exchanges and Canteens. (See Army and Navy Journal of April 12, 1899, page 773, and April 3, page 745.)

G. O. 71, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 13, 1899.
I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, where an enlisted man belonging to a regiment serving outside of the United States reports at a military post for transportation to his regiment, the commanding officer of such post will notify the soldier's commanding officer that the soldier has so reported and is then at the post awaiting such transportation.

II. By direction of the President, the battery at Portland Head, Portland, Me., shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Williams, in honor of the late Bvt. Maj. Gen. Seth Williams, A. A. G., U. S. A.; and the battery at Sheridan

Point, Va., shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Hunt, in honor of the late Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 14, 1899.
Publishes the proclamation of the President of the United States of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of April 15, 1899, page 777.

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 10, 1899.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Paragraph 635 of the Regulations requires that the money accounts of disbursing officers of the United States Army shall be rendered in terms of dollars and cents, and to secure uniformity in the preparation and rendition of their accounts, the following illustration of the method of stating the value of foreign silver or gold in the islands now occupied by the United States forces is published:

The accounts, whether for purchases or services, will be stated in the currency under which the indebtedness is incurred, i. e., foreign silver or gold or United States currency.

If the agreement calls for either foreign silver or gold, the account shall be stated in those currencies respectively. When in silver, the total amount will be reduced to its equivalent in the gold currency in use in the country in which the indebtedness is incurred, at the rate of exchange which may govern at the time, and from this gold currency into U. S. currency at the current rate of exchange at date of payment. If the account is stated in the gold currency in use, but the one reduction—into U. S. currency—will be necessary.

The amount in U. S. currency having been arrived at, authority is hereby given for checks to be drawn therefor by disbursing officers to their own orders in U. S. currency and by them exchanged at local fiscal agencies of the United States where possible, or at local banks, for the necessary amount in the coin required to pay the creditor in the money originally agreed upon, and authority is hereby given for such exchange where the creditor declines to accept check payable in currency of the United States.

The vouchers for accounts will be made to show the debt as actually incurred, in the coin in which payment is made, and the reduction from this coin to U. S. currency, the rate of exchange being stated on the voucher, and the amounts stated on abstracts and account current in U. S. currency, as prescribed by par. 635 of the Regulations.

Attention is called to the provisions of G. O. 22, Feb. 3, 1899, from this office, relating to the functions of fiscal agents of the Government of the United States.

Examples illustrating this method of payment for purchases and services are shown herewith as Forms A, B, C and D.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 24, TTH ARMY CORPS, CAMP COLUMBIA, HAVANA, CUBA, APRIL 10, 1899.

The following regiments and battalions have served with the 7th U. S. Army Corps:

- 1st and 2d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d and 3d Georgia Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d, 4th and 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
- 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
- 49th and 50th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st and 2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
- 32d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.
- 6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st, 3d and 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st and 2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st and 2d Texas Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d and 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
- 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.
- 1st Battalion 1st Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery.
- 1st Battalion 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.
- 2d, 8th and 10th U. S. Infantry.
- 1st Squadron 7th U. S. Cavalry.
- Hospital Corps.
- Signal Corps Battalion.

The order has been received which moves the last regiment of the 7th Corps across the sea to be mustered out of the service of the United States. The ranks of its organization are forever broken. The record made by the officers and men will be forever preserved. The pages of military history of their country will inscribe the deeds of no troops who won a greater reputation for discipline, drill, and manly discharge of duty, soldierly conduct and cheerful obedience to all orders.

The President's assurance, had the war with Spain continued, that the 7th Corps would have been selected to lead the assault upon the Havana lines, proves that the Corps possessed the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, a confidence shared by his fellow countrymen.

It is gratifying to review the career, and remember the harmony which existed among the forty thousand soldiers who answered the roll-call at Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, and Cuba. Whether it were the "Volunteers" who afterwards at various times broke ranks, and resumed the duties of American citizenship, or the "Regulars," whose standards are still flying, and who are now the advance sentinels of American progress and civilization—soldiers of the North and South took the sunshine and storm of camp together, and marched side by side under one flag, in one cause, for one country.

Their cordial support and unvarying kindness to the Corps Commander will be gratefully cherished, and though his military connection with comrades and soldiers be severed, the connection that binds him to what concerns their lives, their prosperity and success in days that are to come, will never be broken.

May health and happiness crown their days, and when their thoughts sometimes wander back to Camps Cuba Libre, Onward and Columbia, may their hearts beat quicker as they remember they once marched under the banners of the 7th Army Corps.

FITZHUGH LEE, Maj. Gen., U. S. V., Commanding.

G. O. 74, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 17, 1899.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, April 17, 1899.
By direction of the President, the Department of the Province of Havana and the Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, are consolidated, and will be known as the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio. Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the department, with headquarters at such place as may be designated by the Commanding General, Division of Cuba. The Department of Matanzas and the Department of Santa Clara, Cuba, are consolidated, and will be known as the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the department, with headquarters in the city of Matanzas.

H. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 21, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 18, 1899.

The following decisions have been made and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: Pay Rolls.—The correcting or changing of pay rolls by company or other commanding officers, after they have been presented to a paymaster, is unauthorized and will not be permitted.—(Order Acting Sec. War, April 10, 99—216246 A. G. O.)

Mutual for Courts-Martial.—Hereafter the provisions of Par. 4, page 26, of the Manual for Courts-Martial, that "No member who has been absent during the taking of evidence shall thereafter take part in the trial," shall not be construed as invalidating the proceedings of courts-martial

when not complied with and no objection is made, but is to be regarded as a requirement which should always be complied with when practicable. Especially should a member who has been absent during an important part of the proceedings not be permitted to resume his seat.—(Decision Acting Sec. War, April 10, 1902—221856 A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 18, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All accepted recruits not already protected will be vaccinated before leaving a recruiting station for a rendezvous, regiment, or post. This will apply also to recruits enlisted at military posts or camps. Vaccine virus is supplied by the Surgeon General of the Army. The compensation for vaccination of a recruit by a civilian physician not in the Government service is 50 cents.

2. All recruiting officers are hereby directed to enlist suitable men for the Signal Corps, U. S. A., when requested to do so by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, or by any officer of the Signal Corps, either in person or by letter. The enlistment papers of men enlisted for the Signal Corps will be sent direct to the Chief Signal Officer. Men thus enlisted will be sent by the recruiting officers to such points as may be designated by the officers of the Signal Corps requesting the enlistments. Should no place be designated, enlistments made in pursuance of these instructions will be reported by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer for his orders regarding the disposition to be made of the men.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF PINAR DEL RIO, MARCH 30, 1899.

Maj. Joseph H. Heatwole, Chief Comy. of the Department, is in addition to his other duties, appointed Disbursing Officer of Customs Funds for this Department, relieving Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., U. S. V.

2d Lieut. William A. Kent, 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers, is appointed A. C. S., with duty at these Headquarters, as Depot Commissary and Assistant to the Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., U. S. V.

G. O. 25, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, APRIL 6, 1899.

1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., is appointed as Aide on the staff of the Commanding General, with station in Pinar del Rio. 1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., A. D. C., is appointed Acting Judge Advocate of the Department. By command of Brig. Gen. Hasbrouck.

SAMUEL D. STURGIS, A. A. G., U. S. V.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 76, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 19, 1899.

Before a general court martial which convened at Washington, D. C., pursuant to S. O. 78, Dept. of the East, Governors Island, New York City, New York, April 9, 1899, and of which Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., was president, and Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., was Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art. Charge: "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." Specification: "In this that the said Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., did, on or about March 13, 1899, go to a boarding house kept at No. 1400 K street NW, Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Edwin Higgins, and engage a room under the assumed name of C. E. Roberts, of Chicago, Ill.; and that the said Clarence E. Lang, being a married man, and his legal wife still living, did occupy said room for a number of days in company with a woman not his legal wife, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service. This at Washington, D. C., between the dates of March 13, 1899, and March 15, 1899." Plea: To the Specification, "Guilty, except the words, 'to the scandal and disgrace of the military service,' and to the excepted words not guilty." To the charge, "Not guilty." Finding: Of the Specification, "Guilty;" of the charge, "Guilty." Sentence: And the Court does therefore sentence him, 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., "To be dismissed from the service." The record of the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"Executive Mansion, April 17, 1899.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., is confirmed and will be duly executed."

WILLIAM MCINLEY.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., will take effect May 1, 1899, from which date Lieut. Lang will cease to be an officer of the Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 10, OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR

IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MARCH 16, 1899. Capt. Dennis Geary, California Heavy Artillery, U. S. V., is, in addition to his other duties, appointed Assistant Collector of Customs for Cavite, P. I., which is included in the Customs District of the Port of Manila.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 14, 1899.

The Island of Cebu will constitute a sub-district of the Visayan Military District, with headquarters at the city of Cebu. Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, 1st Idaho Vol. Inf., is assigned to the command of the same and will proceed to that city by way of Iloilo.

Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, 1st Idaho Vol. Inf., is permanently relieved from duty as Judge of the Inferior Court of Manila, to enable him to assume other duties assigned him in the first paragraph of this order; and Capt. Frank T. Corriston, 13th Minnesota Vol. Inf., now temporarily executing the duties of that office, is appointed Judge of such court in his stead.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 17, 1899.

I.—For temporary purposes the troops of the command within the city of Manila and vicinity will be re-formed at once into tactical organizations as follows:

The two divisions as at present designated and a Provost Marshal General's force will be maintained. Each division will consist of three brigades designated 1st, 2d and 3d Brigade respectively, and the light batteries as hereinafter announced.

First Division.

1st Brigade—Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., Commanding. 1st Washington Vol. Inf., 1st North Dakota Vol. Inf., 1st California Vol. Inf.

2d Brigade—Brig. Gen. Samuel Owenshine, U. S. V., Commanding. Six troops of the 4th U. S. Cav., 14th U. S. Inf., 1st Idaho Vol. Inf., one battalion 51st Iowa Vol. Inf.

3d Brigade—Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V., Commanding. 3d U. S. Inf., 22d U. S. Inf., 2d Oregon Vol. Inf.

Second Division.

1st Brigade—Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, U. S. V., Commanding. Two battalions 3d U. S. Art., 20th Kansas Vol. Inf., 1st Montana Vol. Inf.

2d Brigade—Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. V., Commanding. 1st Colorado Vol. Inf., 1st Nebraska Vol. Inf., 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf., Headquarters and six companies 10th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.

3d Brigade—Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V., Commanding. 4th U. S. Inf., 17th U. S. Inf., 13th Minnesota Vol. Inf., 1st Wyoming Vol. Inf.

Dyer's and Hawthorne's Light Batteries are assigned for duty with the 1st Division, and the Battalion Utah Light Artillery to the 2d Division.

II.—The 20th U. S. Inf. and Headquarters and eight companies of the 23d U. S. Inf. will compose the Provost Guard, for disciplinary purposes will constitute a Separate Brigade within the meaning of the 73d Article of War.

III.—Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. V., is relieved from command of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., where upon his arrival

he will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

IV.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to the command of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. William B. Shafter, U. S. V., accompanied by Capt. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., as a witness, to the Recorder of the Court of Inquiry sitting in that city. (D. Cal., April 4.)

The Major General Commanding will proceed to Coamo, P. R., to inspect the Vaccine Farm, accompanied by Capt. H. R. Lemly, 7th Art., and 1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., A. D. C. (D. P. R., March 27.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding Depts. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Colo. (D. Colo., April 8.)

Brig. Gen. E. P. Ewers, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Santiago. (D. S., March 22.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Beverly A. Read, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the District of Mayari, and will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for special duty. (D. S., March 23.)

Maj. T. Bentley Mott, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y. (D. Cuba, April 14.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for 20 days is granted Maj. Thomas M. Woodruff, Insp. Gen. U. S. V. (W. D., April 12.)

Maj. Herbert J. Stocum, Insp. Gen. U. S. V., will report to the Chief Muster Officer for New York, for temporary duty. (W. D., April 17.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Judge Adv., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Judge of the Provost Court, Manila, relieving Maj. R. W. Young, Utah Volunteer Light Artillery. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 16.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward B. Harrison, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty at Ponce, P. R. (D. P. R., April 5.)

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for temporary duty. (W. D., April 12.)

The order which discharges from the Volunteer Army Capt. Walter Allen, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., April 14.)

Capt. Elias H. Parsons, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Macon, Ga., on official business. (W. D., April 15.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Philip Giesener, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, is detailed for duty with the Copper River Exploring Expedition, and will be sent at once to Seattle. (W. D., April 15.)

Lieut. Col. Noble H. Creager, C. Q. M., and Maj. W. L. Kneedler, Chief Surgeon of the Department, will proceed to Guanajay, April 1, to select sites for camp and Hospital at that place. (D. P. del R., March 31.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Maj. Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., April 19.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., April 17.)

Col. James G. Lee, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will return from New York City, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., instead of to his proper station. (W. D., April 17.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The order which discharges from the Volunteer Army Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, C. S., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., April 14.)

Comy. Sergt. Joseph Froelich (appointed April 12, 1899, from Sergeant, Troop A, 2d U. S. Cav.), is transferred to Fort Yates, N. D. (W. D., April 14.)

So much of par. 73, S. O. 41, W. D., Feb. 18, 1899, as relates to Maj. Philip Mothersill, C. S., U. S. V., and Capt. William M. Loveland, C. S., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., April 14.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Morton J. Henry, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba, to duty as Chief Commissary. Capt. Henry is also assigned to duty as Depot Commissary at Puerto Principe, Cuba, to relieve Capt. William M. Loveland, C. S., and in addition to the above duties Capt. Henry is assigned as Purchasing and Commissary at Nuevitas, Cuba, to relieve Maj. Henry Page, C. S. (W. D., April 14.)

Capt. Robert L. Bullard, C. S., U. S. A., on expiration of his present leave, will proceed from Opelika, Ala., via San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, for assignment to duty. (W. D., April 15.)

Comy. Sergt. Franklin Rose, Fort Ringgold, Texas, is transferred to Fort Point, Galveston, Texas. (W. D., April 15.)

Capt. Isaac D. Isay, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Commissary at San Luis, District of Mayari. (D. S., March 28.)

1st Lieut. H. P. McCain, Acting Chief Comy. of the Department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on public business in connection with the purchase of beef cattle for Cook's Inlet Exploring Expedition, and the purchase of antiscorbutics for the Copper River Exploring Expedition. (D. Col., April 8.)

Capt. Philip Mothersill, C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Dept. of Havana. (W. D., April 19.)

During the suspension from duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Col. John F. Weston, A. C. G. S., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and perform his duties. (W. D., April 17.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will act as Medical Inspector in the construction of the new general hospital now in progress at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Maj. Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., relieved. (D. Cal., April 8.)

Maj. Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M., instituted by par. 3, S. O. 60, C. S., D. Cal., April 12.)

A. A. Surg. H. A. Littlefield, U. S. A., will report at District Hospital, Cavite, P. I., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 9.)

1st Lieut. J. B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 23d U. S. Inf., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 3.)

Maj. W. L. Kneedler, Chief Surg., Dept. Pinar del Rio, and A. A. Surg. S. M. Gonzalez, will proceed to Artemisa, Guanajay and Mariel to arrange and put in order the sanitary work for those places, and the roads connecting. (D. P. del R., April 8.)

A. A. Surg. D. C. Moor will report at Remedios, Cuba, for duty. (D. S. C., April 12.)

A. A. Surg. Juan J. Casanova, U. S. A., will report at Santa Clara for duty. (D. S. C., April 11.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., vice 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Harnett, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., April 13.)

Dep. Commr. Robert L. McEnroe, Fort Riley, Kan., will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb. (W. D., April 14.)

The verbal permission given on April 1, 1899, to William W. Vibbert, A. A. Surg., to proceed to his home on account of sickness, is confirmed and he is granted one month's sick leave, to date from April 1. (S. O. 87, D. E., April 17.)

Hosp. Stwd. P. O'Neill will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty. (Fort Warren, April 14.)

Hosp. Stwd. M. Denning and Acting Hosp. Stwd. H. A. Strause will proceed via Tampa to Havana. (Fort Caswell, April 12.)

A. A. Surg. Pemberton Lundy, U. S. A., will accompany the

two battalions, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., to the U. S. as Medical Officer and then return to Pinar del Rio, Cuba. (D. Cuba, April 10.)

1st Lieut. A. J. Black, Asst. Surg., 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., will proceed to San Luis, for duty with Co. I (mounted), of that regiment. (D. S., March 24.)

Maj. William Stephenson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), is relieved from further duty at headquarters, Dept. of Santiago. (D. S., March 22.)

Hosp. Stwd. Harry M. Kolseth will report to A. A. Surg. O. S. Wood, U. S. A., at Trinidad, for duty. (D. S. C., April 13.)

Maj. John R. McDill, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed from Camp Columbia, Havana, to Washington, D. C. (W. D., April 15.)

A. A. Surg. Roger Post Ames, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., April 15.)

Par. 26, S. O. 84, W. D., April 11, 1899, relating to Capt. Charles F. Kiefer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., April 15.)

Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., April 15.)

A. A. Surg. John E. Brackett, U. S. A., will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, D. C. (W. D., April 15.)

A. A. Surg. James F. Archer, U. S. A., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, April 10.)

A. A. Surg. George D. Ramsey will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and report for temporary duty. (S. O. 90, D. E., April 20.)

Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Surg., U. S. V., now on leave at Brownsville, Tex., will accompany the 10th U. S. Cav. from Fort Brown, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, and to Santiago, Cuba, where on arrival he will report for assignment to duty. (W. D., April 18.)

A. A. Surg. R. Emmet Austin, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with that portion of the 10th Cav. ordered to Galveston, Texas, for transportation to the Dept. of Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., April 19.)

Maj. Walter Reed, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty pertaining to the sanitary inspection of the camps, barracks, and hospitals in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, Cuba, and report upon the causes of the prevalence of typhoid fever among the troops at that place. (W. D., April 19.)

Hosp. Stwd. Clinton B. Henderson will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for duty, to relieve Hosp. Stwd. John Neate, who will be sent to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Army Medical Museum. (W. D., April 19.)

Maj. W. L. Kneedler, Chief Surg., Dept. of Pinar del Rio, and A. A. Surg. S. M. Gonzalez, will proceed to Artemisa, Guanajay and Mariel to put in order the sanitary work for those places, and the roads connecting. (D. P. del R., April 8.)

A. A. Surg. David D. Wells, U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for duty. (W. D., April 17.)

So much of par. 46, S. O. 87, W. D., April 14, 1899, as relates to Capt. William W. Chance and Philip J. Perkins, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is revoked, and they are honorably discharged, to take effect July 13. (W. D., April 17.)

A. A. Surg. Dudley D. Welch, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., and on arrival of Co. B, 5th U. S. Inf., at San Luis, will report to the C. O. of said company for duty. (D. S., March 24.)

A. A. Surg. I. Bos, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, April 12.)

Hosp. Stwd. Edward F. Cantline, U. S. A., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. Cuba, April 12.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Brooks, U. S. A., will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba. (D. Cuba, April 14.)

1st Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and assigned to duty on the hospital ship Missouri, now at Newport News, Va., to relieve Capt. Charles Weiser, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., April 15.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. George T. Holloway, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for station. (D. G., April 12.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect May 5, 1899, is granted Maj. Webster C. Weiss, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., April 14.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Henry C. Fitzgerald, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is extended one month. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 15.)

Leave for ten days is granted Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., U. S. A. (D. G., April 17.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington and report to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty in place of Maj. Edward T. Comegys, Paymr., U. S. A., to report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Colorado, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department. (W. D., April 19.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Ormond M. Lissak, C. O. O., U. S. V., in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of Cuba. (W. D., April 13.)

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., is assigned to inspection duty, with station in Washington, D. C. (W. D., April 15.)

Lieut. Col. Frank H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will assume temporary command of the U. S. Powder Depot, near Dover, N. J. (W. D., April 15.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. William P. Wooten, C. E., U. S. A., is assigned to command of Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, relieving Capt. W. G. Haan, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Art.), who will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 3.)

Maj. Josiah Pierce, Jr., Chief Engr., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty as a member of the Military Commission convened at San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., April 6.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, in addition to his present duties, is assigned as disbursing officer at Havana, Cuba. (W. D., April 18.)

The order which honorably discharges 2d Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, from the Volunteer Army, is revoked. (W. D., April 19.)

A. A. Surg. James F. Archer, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. of the 3d Cav. for duty. (D. S. C., April 16.)

Maj. Lewis Balch, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector, Dept. of Santa Clara, will proceed to Sagua la Grande, Caribarien, Remedios and Placetas, to inspect the cleaning of those places. (D. S. C., April 15.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., U. S. A., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., April 12.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William Yates, 1st U. S. Cav. (then 2d Lieut.), is extended five days. (W. D., April 18.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

Troops I and L, 2d U. S. Cav., will take station at Placetas, Cuba, to which place they will march by way of Santa Clara with one pack train, and two escort wagons. (D. S. C., April 14.)

2d Lieut. W. G. Sills, 2d U. S. Cav., will comply with orders directing him to proceed to Havana, Cuba, for examination for promotion. (D. S. C., April 11.)

Capt. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Manzanillo, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Wilson Y. Stamper, 8th U. S. Inf., from duty as Collector of Customs at that place. Capt. Stamper will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and relieve Maj. John J. Brereton, Chief Q. M., U. S. V. (Capt., 24th U. S. Inf.), from duty as Collector of Customs at that place. Maj. Brereton will proceed to New York City. (W. D., April 19.)

Zaza, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th U. S. Cav., from duty as collector of customs at that place. Capt. Benson will proceed to New York City. (W. D., April 17.)
Sergeant Ernest Chiles, Troop M, 2d U. S. Cav., appointed Chief Trumpeter of his regiment, will report at Cienfuegos, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, April 12.)
Capt. F. G. Irwin, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., will take station at Cienfuegos. (D. S. C., March 11.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.
Band, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Meyer; Troops G and K, to Jefferson Barracks, on April 19. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 13.)
Sergeant J. Rents is detailed overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 14.)
Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. W. D. Chitty, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 17.)
2d Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop I to Troop K, of that regiment. (W. D., April 17.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.
The leave granted Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, A. A. G. U. S. V. (2d Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cav.), is extended four months. (W. D., April 13.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.
1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., A. D. C., will perform the duties of Chief Commissary of the Dept. of Dakota, relieving Maj. Edmund W. Bach, C. S., U. S. V. (D. D., April 10.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.
Leave for three months is granted Maj. John A. Harman, C. O. O., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 6th U. S. Cav.). (W. D., April 13.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th U. S. Cav., is extended seven days. (W. D., April 15.)
Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th U. S. Cav., now on leave, will report in person to the Assistant Secretary of War, for duty. (W. D., April 19.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.
Sick leave, four months, is granted 2d Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, 7th U. S. Cav. (W. D., April 19.)
Lieut. R. B. Powers, 7th U. S. Cav., will join his troop (P), at Camp Columbia, Cuba. (D. Cuba, April 12.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.
Lieut. Col. Almond R. Wells, 9th U. S. Cav., will join the station to which he has been assigned by the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado. (W. D., April 13.)

1st Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, 9th U. S. Cav., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate, Dept. of Missouri, to take effect April 13, 1899. (W. D., April 13.)
Lieut. Col. Almond R. Wells, 9th U. S. Cav., will report to the Adjutant General of the Army, in Washington, D. C., for further orders. (W. D., April 13.)
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Adj. 9th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (D. Colo., April 13.)
Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for recruiting duty. Capt. Garrard will relieve Maj. H. H. Adams, 18th Inf., in charge of the station on May 15, 1899. (W. D., April 17.)
Maj. Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (D. Colo., April 13.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.
2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (D. G., April 15.)
2d Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to accompany his troop to Cuba. (D. G., April 15.)
2d Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to accompany his troop to Cuba. (D. G., April 15.)
The headquarters, field, staff, band and Troops A, G, H and L, 10th Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, and Troops C and M, 10th Cav., now at Fort Clark, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, so as to arrive in time to take the steamer expected to sail from that point about April 25, 1899, for Santiago, Cuba. (D. G., April 14.)
The following named officers are relieved from recruiting duty at the places indicated and will join their respective troops: 2d Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th U. S. Cav., Mobile, Ala.; 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th U. S. Cav., Dallas, Tex. (W. D., April 13.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.
Capt. Arthur Murray, 1st U. S. Art., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Judge Advocate General for temporary duty. (W. D., April 12.)
Capt. Hamilton Rowan, 1st U. S. Art., is relieved as Chief Muster Officer for Rhode Island, and will join his battery. (W. D., April 12.)
2d Lieut. Thomas E. Merrill, 1st U. S. Art., is transferred from Battery G to Light Battery E of that regiment, and will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his battery. (W. D., April 19.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.
2d Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, 2d U. S. Art., is transferred from Battery B to Light Battery A of that regiment. (W. D., April 15.)
Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened by par. 4, S. O. 41, C. S. D. Cuba; vice Maj. W. J. Dillenback, 2d Art., U. S. A., retired. (D. Cuba, April 10.)
2d Lieut. C. C. Carter, 2d Art., is detailed Acting Adjutant. (Fort McHenry, April 12.)
2d Lieut. H. P. Goodnow, 2d Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort McHenry, April 12.)
Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, 2d U. S. Art. (W. D., April 17.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL J. B. RAWLES.
2d Lieut. H. C. Evans, Jr., 3d Art., will take station with his battery (O) at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., April 5.)
Upon arrival of Lieut. Scott with his detachment, at Angel Island, 2d Lieut. G. T. Patterson, 3d Art., will stand relieved from further duty at that post and will rejoin his command at San Diego Barracks, Cal. (D. Cal., April 5.)
The following transfers are made in the 3d U. S. Art., to take effect June 1, 1899: Capt. Edward Davis, from Battery A to B; Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, from Battery B to A. (W. D., April 14.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
Sergeant G. W. Hughes, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Caswell, April 12.)
Sergeants H. K. Taylor and T. E. Mix, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the C. O., Battery G. (Fort Constitution, April 14.)
1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., will report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Depot Q. M., New York City, for temporary duty. (W. D., April 15.)
Sergeant C. E. Schildt, 4th Art., is detailed Clerk in Q. M. D. (Fort McHenry, April 11.)
Sergeant J. E. Park, 4th Art., is detailed Police Sergeant. (Fort Constitution, April 15.)
Capt. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., is assigned to Battery O. (Washington Barracks, April 19.)
Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, April 17.)
Corps J. A. Farr and W. C. Gressom, Light Battery F, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.
Sergeant J. Welby, Battery M, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Constitution. (Washington Barracks, April 17.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.
Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court. Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. H. Hall, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, April 12.)
1st Lieut. Peyton C. March, 5th Art., will report to the C. O., the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. Orders will be issued at the proper time, providing transportation for Lieut. March to Manila by the first transport. (D. Cal., April 4.)
Sergeant James C. Winters, C. 5th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Hancock, April 13.)

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., April 15.)
Battery A, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, and will proceed to Fort Columbus and take station there. (S. O. 89, D. E., April 19.)
Sergeant John Wheelan, H. 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Callan, 5th U. S. Art., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy. (W. D., April 18.)
Capt. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art., is assigned to the command of the Battalion of Heavy Artillery at his Post, to date from March 6, 1899. (D. P. R., April 7.)
1st Lieut. A. C. Hunt, 5th Art., is assigned to the command of Battery E, 5th Art., to date from March 6, 1899. (D. P. R., April 7.)
1st Lieut. C. H. McNeill, 5th Art., will temporarily perform duties of Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Washington Barracks, April 19.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.
1st Lieut. Arthur P. Curtis, 6th U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as Assistant Muster Officer in connection with the muster out of Volunteers in the State of Maryland. (W. D., April 13.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK.
Sergeants C. A. Major and C. P. Collins, D. 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Slocum; Sergeant O. E. Franke to Washington Barracks. (Fort Williams, Me., April 15.)
Leave of absence for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. P. C. Hains, 7th Art. (Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass., April 15.)
Sergeant W. Krebs, G. 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass. (Fort Adams, April 14.)
Sergeant John Imhof, N. 7th Art., is detailed Clerk in Q. M. D. (Fort Slocum, April 15.)
Sergeant P. Lucas, H. 7th Art., and two men will conduct seven-day artillery horses to St. Asaph, Va. (Fort Adams, April 17.)
Corps P. O. Fitz Simmons, J. J. Rauner and G. W. Baker, L. 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Sergeant T. E. Bouchier, K. 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Schuyler, April 17.)
2d Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Slocum, April 17.)
2d Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Williams, Me., April 20.)
Capt. G. E. Harrison, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Williams, Me., April 20.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.
The extension of sick leave granted Col. Evan Miles, 1st U. S. Inf., is still further extended two months. (W. D., April 12.)
1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st U. S. Inf., is detailed as Recorder of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York, Vice 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th U. S. Inf., relieved. (W. D., April 17.)
1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., A. D. C., is in addition to his other duties appointed Muster Officer and Inspector of Records of Volunteer Organizations. (D. P. del R., April 7.)
Leave, four months, with authority to visit the United States, is granted Capt. N. P. Plister, 1st Inf., U. S. A. (D. Cuba, April 12.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.
2d Lieut. G. C. Martin, 2d Inf., is assigned to temporary command of general service detachment. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 13.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.
1st Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 3d U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for temporary duty. (W. D., April 14.)
1st Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (W. D., April 17.)
1st Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., April 17.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., April 15.)
2d Lieut. R. E. Ingram, 5th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Santiago, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (D. S., March 28.)
1st Lieut. C. C. Clark and E. Sigerfors, 5th U. S. Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 54, D. S. (D. S., March 27.)
1st Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th U. S. Inf., commanding Co. B (mounted), of that regiment, will proceed with his company to San Luis, Cuba, to take station at that point. (D. S., March 24.)
2d Lieut. R. E. Ingram, 5th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, for duty with mounted Co. B. (D. S., March 25.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.
2d Lieut. John Robertson, 6th U. S. Inf., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., April 18.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.
1st Lieut. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th U. S. Inf., is relieved from further duty as Aide to Maj. Gen. Adna H. Chaffee, U. S. V., and will await orders in Washington, D. C. (W. D., April 12.)
2d Lieut. G. W. Stuart, 7th Inf., is appointed Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 11.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.
Capt. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf. (Col. 3d U. S. V. Inf.), will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Augusta, Ga., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., April 15.)
Sick leave, one month, with permission to apply for an extension of four months and to visit the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. P. H. Ellis, 8th U. S. Inf. (D. Cuba, April 14.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.
Leave, two months, to take effect April 20, is granted Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 9th U. S. Inf. (Brig. Gen., U. S. V.). (W. D., April 12.)
1st Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 9th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, U. S. V., will accompany the latter to the United States upon his return there. (D. S., March 22.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.
The resignation of Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 15, 1899. (W. D., April 17.)
The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William Paulding, 10th U. S. Inf., is still further extended three months. (W. D., April 19.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.
2d Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. G, 11th Inf. (D. P. R., March 27.)
The following named officers are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at San Juan, P. R.: Capt. Richard R. Stedman, 11th Inf.; Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf. (D. P. R., March 27.)
So much of par. 50, S. O. 75, March 31, 1899, from this office, as directs Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., to join his regiment, is suspended. (W. D., April 19.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.
Capt. John Adams Perry, 13th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, is detailed on general recruiting service, and will proceed to Asheville, N. C., and establish a temporary recruiting station in that city. (W. D., April 13.)
A detail of 13th Inf. will attend the funeral, April 14, at 55 Third street, Brooklyn, of the late Sergt. Martin Kavanaugh, E. 1st Art. (Fort Columbus, April 14.)
The 13th Inf. got "hurry orders" this week and started for San Francisco, which city it will leave April 27 on the Ohio and Senator for Manila.
The 13th Inf. will stand relieved from duty in this Department on the dates at the beginning of the movement herein ordered, and will proceed to Manila, P. I., for duty. The movements will be by rail to San Francisco, and thence by transports Ohio and Senator, and will leave present stations April 20, so as to arrive in San Francisco for embarkation April 27. (S. O. 80, D. E., April 10.)
Sergeant W. P. Stewart, M. 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, April 16.)
Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. D. E. Nolan and 2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf. (Fort Niagara, April 15.)
The sick leave granted Capt. James R. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., April 17.)
Maj. Henry G. Cavanaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., April 19.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL AARON S. DAGGETT.
The orders issued directing 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th U. S. Inf., to conduct recruits to Cuba and to return to New York City are confirmed. (W. D., April 18.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.
1st Lieut. George D. Gwyer, 16th Inf., having completed the duty required of him and reported, will return to his station (Jefferson Barracks). (S. O. 80, D. E., April 15.)
Col. Clarence M. Bailey, 16th U. S. Inf., is directed to report before the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb. (W. D., April 19.)
Leave for four months, to take effect upon the muster out of the 3d Georgia Vol. Inf., is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, 16th U. S. Inf. (Lieut. Col., 3d Georgia Vol. Inf.). (W. D., April 19.)
2d Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 13th Inf., is attached for duty with Co. C, 25th Inf., at San Carlos, Ariz. (D. Colo., April 13.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.
1st Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 17th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the Recruiting Service. (W. D., April 12.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.
Lieut. Col. William M. Van Horn, 18th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty of conducting recruits to Manila, where he will join his regiment. (W. D., April 14.)
Capt. W. T. Wood, 18th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty as Collector of Customs and Assistant United States Treasurer at the port of Cebu, Island of Cebu. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 17.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 19th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., April 13.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.
2d Lieut. Carl A. Martin, 21st Inf., is attached for duty with Co. B, 25th Inf., at Fort Apache, Ariz. (D. Colo., April 13.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHERE.
1st Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., en route to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands, is assigned to temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., pending assignment to transports sailing for Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., April 6.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.
Upon their arrival in the Department of California, the Headquarters and Cos. E, H, I and L, 24th Inf., will take station as follows: Headquarters, Staff and Band, the Presidio of San Francisco; Co. E, the Presidio of San Francisco; Co. H, Alcatraz Island; Co. I, the Presidio of San Francisco; Co. L, the Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., April 1.)
The C. O., Fort Harrison, Mont., will send a non-commissioned officer and eight privates of Co. D, 24th Inf., to Fort Missoula, Mont., to relieve the detachment of the 4th Cav., now constituting the garrison of that post, which will rejoin its proper station at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (D. D., April 6.)
On Sunday, April 9, a detachment composed of one officer and twenty enlisted men of the 24th Inf., will proceed to Angels Barracks, Cal., to relieve the detachment of Battery D, 3d Art., under 2d Lieut. Guy T. Scott, 3d Art., which will proceed to and take station at Angel Island, Cal. (D. Cal., April 5.)

After the arrival of Co. H, 24th Inf., at Alcatraz Island, Cal., the C. O. of that post will send the officers and detachment of Battery E, 3d Art., to their proper station, Fort Mason, Cal. (D. Cal., April 5.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.
Co. G, 25th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., and will proceed by rail from Wilcox, Ariz. (when transportation is in readiness), to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (D. Colo., April 15.)
Maj. David R. Wilson, 25th Inf., is assigned to Fort Logan, Colo. (D. Colo., April 13.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Insp. Gen. of Vols.; Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr., U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Aleshire, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., will convene for the purpose of selecting a proper site for cavalry barracks and buildings connected therewith, to be constructed near Matanzas. (D. M., March 30.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Carl A. Woodruff, 7th U. S. Art.; Maj. Charles Morris, 7th U. S. Art., and Capt. Elbridge H. Hill, 5th U. S. Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Slocum, N. Y., May 3, 1899, to consider and report as to the proper equipment, horses, enlisted strength, etc., of a field battery of light artillery. (W. D., April 13.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Louis A. LaGarde, Surg., and Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of considering the report of the Board of Officers appointed to inquire into the methods and practical results of instruction in rendering first aid to the sick and wounded, and to make such revision of and recommendations thereon as it may deem advisable. (W. D., April 18.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Columbus, April 12. Detail: Capt. William L. Buck, Marion B. Snodell, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf.; Ernest B. Gose, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, Clifton C. Kinney and William T. Patton, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 81, D. E., April 10.)

At Fort Slocum, N. Y., April 13. Detail: Maj. George G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William P. Stone, and William J. Snow, Q. M.; 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th Art., and Capt. John V. White, 7th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 81, D. E., April 10.)

A G. C. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the 7th of April, 1899. Detail: Maj. Henry C. Ward, 10th Inf.; Capt. William Stanton, 6th Cav.; Capt. Leven C. Allen, 10th Inf.; Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Padlock, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Buck, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. M., April 3.)

Maj. Joel T. Kirkman and Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf.; Capt. Henry M. Andrews and 1st Lieut. William L. Kenly, 1st Art., are relieved from duty as members of the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, and Capt. William Lamiter, 16th Inf., 1st Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward C. Carey and 2d Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker, 16th Inf., are detailed in their stead. (D. M., April 3.)

A G. C. M. at Iloilo, Island of Panay, March 14, 1899, for the trial of Capt. J. B. Jeffery, A. Q. M., U. S. V., and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail:

(For continuation of ARMY, see page 806.)

BLACK, STARR & FROST

438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.
NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD
REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models
of the West Point Class Rings for many years,
and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at
short notice.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

ARTHUR KIRK & SON, PITTSBURG PA.
EXPLOSIVES

Powder, Dynamite, Rock Drills, Air
Compressors, Rock Breakers, Safety
fuses, Electric Batteries, Miner's Squibs.

Star Metal Polish

Specialty for brass and outside brass on
Yachts, Signs, Public Buildings, etc.
JOHN F. COLE, 80 Cortlandt St., New York

WANTED.—To correspond with a retired Army officer, West
Point graduate, who is willing to accept a detail as
professor of military science and tactics at a military school.
Should be unincumbered with a family, willing to reside in
the school and to teach higher mathematics, French and
German. Address KEMPER SCHOOL, Boonville, Mo.

Joseph Bondy's Sons, 467 New York.

Importers of Bleached Cotton Waste (samples on appli-
cation) for Smokeless Powder, Compressed Gun Cotton
(Discs, Slabs and Cubes), Gun Cotton Pulp, etc.



ESTABLISHED IN 1886

Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
Rolled Ox
Tongue,
Game,
Curried Fowl.

BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality
Peaches and Pears, &c.

No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.

Henry K. Coale MESS CHESTS 136 Washington St.
CHICAGO.

CARL JUST & CO., Makers of
FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS
And Dealers in
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Successors to JUST BROS.,
2518 and 2520 Eighth Ave., near 135th St. L. Station,
Send for Catalogue. NEW YORK CITY.

UNIFORMS **GEORGE EVANS & CO.,**
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY JACOBS, Army and Navy Uniforms,
Has Removed to 204 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WARNOCK, Caps, Equipments, Clothing.
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS.
178 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22nd & 23rd Streets, NEW YORK.

LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The British Government will probably soon adopt for
its larger warships the three-screw system, which has
been so successfully tried both by this country, France
and Germany. All the leading powers of Europe, ex-
cept Great Britain, are now applying triple screws to
their heaviest naval vessels. France, Russia and Ger-
many followed the lead of the United States, and re-
cent information received in Washington from abroad
shows that the British Government has about concluded
that they can no longer let the system pass without con-
sideration. It has been contended heretofore by the
British Admiralty that two screws were sufficient with

JACOB REED'S SONS,

1412-1414 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Uniforms of Genuine Indian Khaki,
Government Standard Khaki, and
Serges in Khaki Color.

Field Blouses of Blue Serge.

SAMPLES FURNISHED. NEW CATALOGUES.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

Our specialty is making shirts to order. Fine dress
shirts, six for \$9.00, if laundered \$1.00 more.

No better wearing shirt can be made at any
price. Send for our new price list.

1147 Broadway, New York.



Sold by Druggists for
more than 50 years.

After late suppers:

taken on going to bed,
enables you to enjoy
breakfast in the morning.

The following battleships and cruisers of the

United States Navy

NEW YORK, COLUMBIA, CHICAGO, NEWARK,
PHILADELPHIA, OREGON, MINNEAPOLIS,
PORTSMOUTH, CHARLESTON, TEXAS, ESSEX,
MONONGAHELA, DETROIT, MACHIAS,
have been supplied with

Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS

the most durable and best toned Organs in the world.
Catalogue describing new styles sent free.
146 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.

FRANK B. KEECH LATE U. S. ARMY WM. GOADBY LOEW I. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

KEECH, LOEW & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

TELEPHONE, 1336 CORTLANDT. 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

KHAKIE UNIFORMS

Delivered to us too late—There are
just 100 of them made, as you know, to
sell at \$10.

We're bound to sell them so we
offer them at the ridiculous figure **\$3.50**

This does not include collar device.

These uniforms are made up in accord-
ance with the latest regulations and in
the same careful manner which has
made our uniforms famous.

Breeches re-enforced and button at the
ankle.

We have all sizes and can surely fit you.

OEHM & CO., Army and Navy
Outfitters. . .
BALTIMORE, MD.

enormous steam power to generate all the speed possible
for ships to obtain, but it has been recognized as well
that the application of the power to three, rather than
two, screws, secures higher speed at greater economy
and space on shipboard. Adml. Melville, in a recent pa-
per, points out the advantage of the triple system, and
states that it involves only an infinitesimal increase of
the engine room force, and that such an increase adds
greatly to the efficiency of the ship. In economy of fuel
and security against injury the triple system, it is con-
tended by Adml. Melville, means everything to a war-
ship. Greater speed can be secured if the engine com-
partment is smaller, the shafting shorter and the propel-
lers of less size.

Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Louis A.
LaGarde, Surg., and Capt. William C. Borden, Asst.
Surg., have been appointed a board to meet at the Army
Medical Museum, Washington, for the purpose of con-
sidering the report of the board of officers to inquire into
the methods and practical results of instruction in ren-
dering first aid to the sick and wounded. The board is to
make such revisions and recommendations with respect
to the report as it may deem advisable.

GENERAL OTIS IS RIGHT.

If it shall turn out that the present plans of Maj. Gen.
Otis do not meet with the approval of some of the Gen-
erals under him, as has been inferred from newspaper
reports, it is almost certain that events will justify the
judgment of the Commanding General in the Philippines.
To hold to any other opinion now, with the incomplete
information as to the situation that can be gathered on
this side of the Pacific, would be to esteem too lightly
the value of that experience of which Gen. Otis was pos-
sessed before he took a step toward Manila. There is
theory in war and there is experience in war, and it is
not our purpose now to make a comparison between
them, since in Gen. Otis they are united in a mutually
sustaining relationship. Those who know the high place
that Gen. Otis occupied in the Civil War will see in ev-
ery decision he is now making an effort to avoid the mis-
takes which prolonged the War of the Rebellion and
which the conditions existing in the Philippines might
lead a less careful commander than he to repeat.

One of the chief blunders of the war against the Con-
federacy is now admitted to have been the attempt to
hold too much territory, which weakened the offensive
force and delayed by so much the crushing of the enemy
and the quick cessation of hostilities. It was the Great
Frederick of Prussia who is credited with re-
marking after the battle of Rossbach that one victory
in the field is worth the capture of a dozen
cities. During some periods of the Civil War
it seemed that the prevailing principle of the
military operations was to spread the Army over a vast
amount of captured territory, leaving the Confederates
to concentrate and deliver telling blows in the field. To-
ward the close of the war the folly of this idea was more
clearly seen in the light of Grant's famous resolve, "I
propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all sum-
mer." Gen. Otis is now gritting his teeth in the same
resolve, and probably recalls those days of 1876 when he
fought Sitting Bull and found that the only tactics that
would convince the native of a tint brother to the hue
of the Filipino, were unrelenting, unyielding aggression.
Especially must Gen. Otis remember that day in Oc-
tober, 1876, when he moved out against a thousand
Sioux with a force of less than 300, who had been de-
feated under another commander only a few days be-
fore by the same redskins. For a whole day the white
and the red men fought with no apparent advantage to
either side. Then the redoubtable Sitting Bull sent an
order to Col. Otis to quit the country, couched in these
saucy terms:

Yellowstone.
I want to know what you are doing traveling on this road.
You scare all the buffalo away. I want to hunt in the place.
I want you to turn back from here. If you don't I'll fight
you again. I want you to leave what you have here and turn
back from here. I am your friend, SITTING BULL.
I mean all the rations you have got and some powder. Wish
you would write as soon as you can.

The white chief's reply was to the effect that he
would rather leave some more dead Indians than his
rations. The result of this was prompt surrender on
the part of the Indians. It is this experience that is
standing Gen. Otis in such good stead at present. He
has moreover learned the character of the Filipinos by
this time, and he understands perfectly that to a peo-
ple to whom climatic severity is no obstacle to out-of-
door life the capture of towns has far less value than
it had in the situation of which Frederick of Prussia
spoke. Gen. Otis has come without doubt to know that
much of the military activity of the Filipinos
is due to the belief that all white men are
as lazy as the Spaniards and that one battle
is followed by a long siesta of snoozes and cigar-
ettes. Until this idea is eradicated from the minds of
the natives, it will be idle for this country to expect
the insurgents to treat for peace with a proper un-
derstanding of what the future has in store for them if they
continue their policy of bloodshed. This is the very
thing that Gen. Otis is now attempting to accomplish,
and should he allow himself to be diverted by the transi-
tory satisfaction that comes from flying flags over cities
he will repeat one of the follies of the Spaniards who
for centuries believed the islands theirs merely because
they occupied the principal cities.

The auxiliary cruiser Badger, which is to carry the
Samoan Commissioners to Apia, arrived at San Francis-
co April 16, and is now being fitted out for her voyage
to those islands. The necessary repairs and provision
for quartering the Commissioners and their secretaries
on board will be completed, to enable the departure of
the ship about the 27th inst. The Badger sailed from
Hampton Roads on Feb. 1, and was not due in San
Francisco until April 20. On her way out she stopped
at Bahia, Montevideo, the Falkland Islands, Sandy
Point, Valparaiso and Callao, and arrived four days
ahead of schedule time, having in fact made up six days
in the trip of 16,140 miles. Five Naval Cadets were car-
ried by the Badger, but three of these were detached at
San Francisco to make room for the Samoan Commis-
sioners. On her arrival at Samoa it is expected she will
be continued on duty there while the Commission is in
session, and bring its members home on the completion
of their duties. By direction of the Navy Department
the ship takes out caskets for the return of the remains
of the officers and seamen killed recently on shore in am-
bush while in command of a detachment of American
and British seamen and marines in charge of Lieut.
Freeman, of the English Navy, who was killed at the
same time that Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan
lost their lives.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1862.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D. C., Office: 1317 F Street. Henry G. Kemp, Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street, E. P. Guild, Representative.

GOOD IN IMPERIALISM.

In an article translated for the "Living Age" from the "Deutsche Revue," M. Von Brandt presents the idea heretofore advanced in the Army and Navy Journal that expansion and "imperialism" may have advantages as an offset to the materialism of commerce and gain "against which philosophic essayists and commencement orators have been uttering their warning for fifty years." How great is the danger in this latter direction is shown by the history of politics, and especially in the recent contests for seats in the United States Senate. The Legislatures of at least two of our States are disturbed at the present time by struggles for positions in the upper house, in which money appears as an important, if not a controlling, factor, and the fact that wealth and not statesmanlike ability too often determines the choice of members of Congress is too obvious to be ignored.

One reason why public opinion is so ready to accept the idea of electing a military or naval hero to the Chief Magistracy is that he at least represents ability of another sort than that for money getting, or for the manipulation of political caucuses. The contemplation of struggles in which personal courage, a devotion to honor and duty at the expense of comfort, the grim endurance of hardships and the uncomplaining acceptance of wounds and death are the controlling factors, has something elevating in it, even though it involves the hastening for individuals of the inevitable end at which all humanity arrives within a few years be they more or less.

It was a hopeful sign when, during our war with Spain, we found so many young men, born to a life of ease and luxury, abandoning it to accept the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the battlefield. They realized in their own experience that it was not wealth, nor the enjoyment of comforts provided for them by the efforts of others that brought the true rewards of life; that character was better than comfort, and rugged manhood than superficial polish.

We believe that the sound, common sense of Americans will teach them that the dangers against which they must guard themselves come not from the soldiers, but from the sybarites; not from those who are gathering wisdom by the development of knowledge through experience, but from those who are being educated beyond their abilities, and who mistake the memorizing of facts for learning; the parrot-like utterance of scholastic opinions and theories for wisdom. Even wealth spent in endowing institutions of learning, and providing for general culture, may be misspent. It certainly will be misspent if it develops in our young men nothing beyond the capacity for criticism and complaint; a cynical or ignorant indifference to everything that does not have enjoyment for its end, whether that enjoyment be merely physical or intellectual and esthetic.

The path this nation is following is one it has not sought; it was not in the contemplation of the fathers, nor even in the intentions of their sons, except as its pursuit was involved in the spirit of enterprise, and the restless energy which are characteristically American, and which must have some field for the exercise of their activities. It is not impossible that these energies may be quite as profitably employed in opening new fields for the expansion of Christian civilization as in "playing politics," and the consideration of the problems involved in the demand forced upon us for a foreign policy may be as improving as such tiresome discussions as that of the question of sixteen to one, or the melancholy contemplation of the horrors of canned roast beef. What this country imperatively needs is some more elevated topics for discussion than those which are the occasion for so much drivel in the daily press, accompanied with the additional horror of flaring headlines, as if it were not bad enough to be obliged to listen to such stuff without having it shouted at you through a megaphone.

A DEEP WATER SUBMARINE BOAT.

A writer in the London "United Service Magazine" for April finds in the Argonaut, invented by Mr. Simon Lake, and built by the Columbian Iron Works Drydock Co., of Baltimore, the solution of the problem of submarine, or, rather, of deep sea navigation. It is built upon the theory that all movement through the water must either be by floating on the surface or traversing the bottom. The Argonaut, we are told in this article, has made one hundred descents and two long voyages, which began at Baltimore May 19, 1898, during which she traveled over 1,000 miles on the surface and bottom in all kinds of weather. It is claimed that during these voyages it was proved that the Argonaut was habitable, seaworthy, and could be perfectly controlled at any depth; that she could travel on any bottom, even in mud waist-deep, as well with the sea door open as closed; that she could travel fastest when submerged, her screw having greater head of water; that by virtue of her buoyancy she was able to run up hill as easily as on a level, and could climb any obstacle over which she could get her nose; that her compass is as reliable under water as above, and she could maintain telephone communication with the shore.

Of course, at the bottom she was beyond the influence of storms, and can, it is asserted, steer as accurately as on the surface, and by the aid of electric lamps her crew can move about on the ocean bottom, and, by the use of the telephone, converse with each other and with the Captain. On the bottom she is propelled by her side driving wheels, or by her screw propeller, a third wheel journaled in the middle serving to guide her. Water ballast can be used when required to keep the vessel at the bottom. She is lighted by electricity and a searchlight in her bow enables her to work at night. Every appliance operated by power is duplicated by hand. Carbonic acid formed sinks to the bottom, and can be forced out by the introduction of fresh air.

The power for the Argonaut is furnished by a gasoline engine, abundance of air for her engines and crew being obtained through a pipe or hose extending to the surface. Storage batteries will be used when surface connection is impracticable, as in vessels designed for war. Perhaps ultimately liquid air may be used. It is possible to carry air in a liquid state for thirty-six hours in double or triple glass receivers having a vacuum between them. But these suggestions are our own, and not those of the writer of the article from which we quote. At a recent meeting of the British Institute of Naval Architects, Sir F. Bedford said that a submarine boat might have its uses, but it appeared to him that the gentleman in charge of such a boat would have as much difficulty in distinguishing under water his foes from his friends as a mad bull would have in discriminating between a vegetarian and a beef-eater.

Whether the Argonaut is a success or not she is evidently an effort in the right direction. Submarine boats depending upon their ability to maintain an equilibrium in midwater can never, in our judgment, be made to succeed. As the writer of the article quoted says: "All marines know how difficult it is to steer a straight course on the surface. Then how much greater, how infinitely greater must be the difficulty of steering a straight course under the waves, when the boat can move in any direction in which a line can be drawn from the center of a globe to its surface. Every wave imparts an upward or downward motion to the water beneath it; currents run in all directions, and the screw, by its motion, affects the equilibrium and true. If one of the crew moves forward or aft the trim is affected."

A boat crawling on the bottom of the sea would seem to escape these difficulties. What new ones she encounters are yet to be determined. She would seem to be free from the dangers attending the attempt to maintain an exact equilibrium between a vessel and the water, and to preserve it in a horizontal line against difficulties which, according to experience, thus far are unsurmountable.

THE BEEF INVESTIGATION.

The investigation by the Army Court of Inquiry of the allegations of Major General Miles regarding the fresh meat supply of the Army in the war with Spain has practically ended. The report of the Court will probably be presented within a very short time, and should settle a controversy that has certainly been disagreeable enough from the beginning. The Court can come to but one conclusion, however, with respect to certain charges. It cannot be denied, in view of the overwhelming testimony adduced, that canned roast beef was unpalatable, uninviting and unappetizing. To determine its value in nutrition one must weigh well the statements of such scientists as Professor Chittenden, of Yale University, and Dr. H. D. Bigelow, of the Department of Agriculture, who both declare it is nutritious, and the statements of the men who ate it who insist with equal positiveness to the contrary. That it was issued to the troops in Cuba as an experiment may well be admitted. While there is no doubt that it was authorized by the regulations, there is no evidence that it was used to any extent either in the field or in garrison. General Miles's charges regarding the canned food have been sustained by the witnesses except as to its food value. The testimony of the chemists on this point has been positive and undenied. They agree that proteids are the muscle making substance of all meats and by numerous experiments and comparisons they show that the canned article possesses more nutrition than an equal portion of fresh meat.

The question of refrigerated beef is probably the more important, as it involves the alleged use of chemicals in

its preparation for consumption in the Southern climates. The testimony on this subject has been very contradictory. Dr. Daly swore he discovered the presence of both salicylic and boracic acids in an extract from some refrigerated beef furnished on the Panama while at Ponce. Another witness declared that he analyzed some refrigerated beef issued at Jacksonville, Fla., and found salicylic acid in one piece of meat and boracic acid in another. He professed to be a chemist, yet Dr. Bigelow told the Court that the results of the chemical analysis as explained by the witnesses indicated an absence instead of presence of boracic acid. Still another witness was of the opinion that formaldehyde or formaline, had been used in some beef he examined. This practically disposes of all the testimony about the use of chemicals except that of Alexander Powell, who offered to process fresh beef for the Government should they desire it. None of this testimony points in any way to the chemical preparation of any of the refrigerated beef supplied the soldiers in Cuba. On the contrary, the testimony of General Shafter, General Chaffee and other distinguished officers is that the refrigerated beef there spoiled too quickly to admit of the suspicion that it had been chemically treated. Should the Court decide that the packinghouses had used chemicals in the preparation of its refrigerated beef, it would be utterly at a loss to determine which of the many chemicals mentioned were used or if a combination of each had been used.

Officers in Washington who profess to be accurately informed, contend that the charges made by Gen. Miles will not be sustained by the report of the Court. A Cabinet officer, whose department has direct supervision of all contract beef served to the Army, is authority for the statement that so far nothing has been discovered in the investigation that was not known before. "That there should be cans of spoiled meat was not surprising to us," says this officer, who contends that the conditions for rusting are no where more favorable than in Cuba. He points out that Congress arbitrarily fixes the rations of the soldiers as well as the clothing, and it is the same in Alaska as in Cuba. The whole argument of this official is to the effect that beef and other supplies intended for soldiers in cool climates were not adapted for use in tropical climates, and that whatever fault may have been found with the beef served must be attributed to the climate rather than to the inferiority of the food itself.

The British Admiralty are in negotiation with the Republic of Costa Rica for a coaling station on the coast of that country. This is in anticipation of the concession for the Nicaragua Canal coming to fruition on the part of the United States. In view of the difficulty which has been experienced in handling torpedo boats and such craft in port, the Admiralty has decided to lay down three special tugs for this work. These small but efficient craft will be of the following dimensions: length, 110 feet; beam, 22 feet; draft, 8 feet, and a displacement of about 300 tons. They will be fitted with engines capable of developing 1,000-horse-power and are expected to have a speed of some 12½ knots.

According to the comparative statement for March of Government receipts and expenditures, the support of the military establishment for the nine months after July 1, 1898, amounted to \$194,708,377, and the expenditures for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year amounted to \$18,896,883, showing an increase of \$146,000,000 in round figures, or more than 300 per cent. Expenditures under this head reached the highest point in July, 1898 (the first month of the current fiscal year), when they amounted to a total of \$34,774,153, since which time they have steadily diminished, until in March the total amounted to only \$14,696,466. The increase of naval expenditures on account of the war was relatively not as large as that of the military establishment. In the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year the expenditures amounted to \$50,895,028, as compared with \$27,692,978 in the corresponding period of last year, indicating an increase of about \$30,000,000 for the year—an increase equal to the average annual expenditures on account of the naval establishment in five years, from 1893 to 1897, the total of which amounted to only \$20,811,559.

Maj. Charles McClure, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, arrived in Washington this week from Manila to take charge of his new duties. In the opinion of Maj. McClure, the Filipinos are not to be regarded lightly as fighters. Nor are they lacking in courage, although they are easily stampeded when vigorously opposed by American soldiers. When retreating they have a way of swinging their rifles across their shoulders and firing as they retreat. This fire is naturally inaccurate, but still frequently does harm. According to Maj. McClure the Filipinos are quick to adopt American methods of fighting, and have shown fine imitative qualities. They are armed as a rule with Mausers and Remingtons. Not only have they begun to imitate American soldiers in the manner of volley firing, but have been quick to adopt their bugle calls. Naturally good musicians, they pick up the calls quickly and render them most effectively.

Attorney General Griggs and two other members forming the commission left Washington this week to select a site for the U. S. Penitentiary to be located at Atlanta, Ga.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

S. O. 82, NAVY DEPT., APRIL 7, 1899.

The Portuguese Minister at this capital has transmitted to the State Department a list of coast fortresses from which the artillery has been removed, and which are therefore unable to return salutes of foreign ships. The list is as follows: Lagos, in Algarve, Portugal, disarmed Oct. 15, 1896; town and peninsula of Peniche, Portugal, disarmed Oct. 19, 1897; Castle of Santa Cruz, Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores, disarmed March 13, 1897; Castle of Santo Braz, Ponta Delgado, Island of Saint Michael, Azores, disarmed Jan. 20, 1897. Commanders in Chief of United States Naval forces afloat, and commanding officers of vessels of the United States Navy will be guided by this information.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 14.—Capt. J. Trille, P. A. Rearick, C. Andrade, J. Lowe, L. W. Robinson, E. Longnecker, B. H. McCalla, C. H. Rockwell, J. M. Forsyth, J. E. Craig, C. M. Thomas, E. S. Houston, W. W. Mead, W. H. Brownson, G. C. Reiter, A. S. Snow, J. Entwistle, G. W. Pigman, R. Aston and W. H. Harris, promoted to Captain.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, promoted Rear Admiral.
Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, promoted Rear Admiral.
Rear Adm. N. H. Farquhar, promoted Rear Admiral.
Rear Adm. G. C. Remey, promoted Rear Admiral.
Lieuts. W. W. Phelps, S. E. W. Kittelle, and W. C. Cole, promoted Lieutenant.

Pay Dir. G. W. Beaman, promoted Pay Director.
P. A. Paymr. George Brown, Jr., promoted P. A. Paymaster.

Capt. L. J. Allen, J. G. Green, J. McGowan, R. B. Bradford and G. A. Converse, promoted Captain.

A. Paymr. Geo. M. Stackhouse, appointed April 13.
A. Paymr. Grey Skipwith, appointed April 13.
Surg. M. H. Crawford, to duty at Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago.

A. Surg. J. S. Taylor, from duty at Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, and to Independence temporarily.

Naval Cadet C. Boone, when Marblehead falls in with the Newark he will be detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Newark.

Naval Cadet W. G. Briggs, when the Indiana falls in with the Marblehead, he is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Marblehead.

A. Gunner J. T. Roach, from Newport News, and to the Glacier temporarily for passage to Asiatic station.

Act. Gunner C. S. Vandenberg, from the Glacier and to Newport News, in connection with Kearsarge.

A. Gunner P. Doherty, to Navy Yard, N. Y., in connection with electrical instruction in equipment department of that yard.

APRIL 15.—Naval Constr. T. F. Ruhm, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, April 27, and to Elizabethport, N. J., as Superintendent construction of Florida, Nicholson & O'Brien, at Crescent Shipyard, and of Bailey Stewart & Wilkes at Gas Engine & Power Co., and C. L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, N. Y.

A. N. Constr. H. A. Evans, from Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., and to Navy Yard, Mare Island.

1st Lieut. Henry W. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

1st Lieut. Arthur J. Matthews, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Andersen, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Hatch, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

1st Lieut. James C. Breckinridge, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

1st Lieut. Arthur T. Marx, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

1st Lieut. Philip S. Brown, U. S. M. C., appointed Apr. 13.

1st Lieut. Harry Lee, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Carmody, U. S. M. C., appointed April 13.

APRIL 17.—A. Surg. C. H. DeLaney, from the Amphitrite and to temporary duty at Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Savannah, Ga.

Boatswain Wm. Brooks, appointed Boatswain from Jan. 4, 1897.

A. Boatswain C. L. Weiss, from Naval Academy and to Navy Yard, N. Y.

A. Gunner C. Hiedahl, from the Iowa to Navy Yard, Mare Island.

A. Gunner W. J. Foley, from the Iowa to the Independence.

A. Gunner W. E. Whitehead, from the Iowa and to Pensacola.

Naval Cadet W. G. DuBose, order of April 4, detaching from further duty on Santee, and to examination, revoked. He will continue studies in connection with post graduate course, Naval Academy.

A. Gunner J. C. McDermott, to Navy Yard, N. Y., in connection with electrical instruction in equipment department.

A. Gunner F. A. McGregor, to Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

APRIL 18.—Chief Engr. E. H. Scribner, promoted to Chief Engineer.

P. A. Engr. E. R. Pollock, promoted to Passed Assistant Engineer.

Civil Engr. J. W. G. Walker, from duty with Nicaragua Canal Commission, April 29, and to Boston Navy Yard, May 1.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, to additional duty as Inspector of Equipment, Bath Iron Works.

Lieut. H. McCrean, from duty with Machias, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. K. Hutchins, order of 3d modified so as when the Montgomery falls in with vessels of N. A. Station, he will report to Machias as Executive Officer, instead of to home.

Paymr. C. M. Ray, to Naval Academy, May 1, for duty in charge of accounts of Academy, in addition to his present duties.

Pay Dir. T. T. Caswell, from duty at Naval Academy, to home and settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. J. P. Loomis, to additional duty, temporarily, as Pay Officer of Monongahela and Newport.

Asst. Paymr. Trevor W. Leutze, appointed April 15.

Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Reamey, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

APRIL 19.—Comdr. J. M. Hawley, promoted to Commander.

Rear Adm. B. F. Day, promoted to Rear Admiral.

Pay Insp. W. J. Thompson, promoted to Pay Inspector.

Lieut. C. A. E. King, promoted to Lieutenant.

Chief Carpenter E. H. Hay, from Navy Yard, Boston, to the Yosemite, April 22.

Comdr. R. M. Berry, to Naval Home, May 5.

Ensign H. E. Smith, from Navy Yard, Washington, and to the New Orleans, April 24, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign C. F. Snow, order of April 8, for duty on board the New Orleans, revoked.

Ensign J. H. Roy, from the Scindia and to the Nero, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign F. E. Ridgely, from the Nero, to home.

Acting Boatswain J. Mahoney, from the Lebanon and to the Richmond.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, from the Yosemite and wait orders.

APRIL 20.—Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, to office of Naval Intelligence, April 20.

Chief Engr. W. C. Eaton, from the Amphitrite to duty as Inspector of Machinery of Kearsarge.

Comdr. J. F. Merry, from Navy Yard, Boston, to Honolulu, for duty in charge of erection of coal sheds, coal houses, etc.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. A. Evans, order of 15th detaching his from Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, and directing

him to report for duty at Navy Yard, Mare Island, is revoked.

Lieut. S. M. Strite, to the Independence, May 1.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. H. Ward, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).
P. A. Engr. A. S. Halstead, from the Raleigh to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Willits, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Capt. W. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

APRIL 13, 1899.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Cochran, from command of Marines at U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., upon reporting of his relief, and to command Marines at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Maj. B. R. Russell, from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and to command Marines at U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

1st Lieut. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, ordered to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., for duty.

Maj. A. C. Kelton, from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and to hold himself in readiness for orders to command Marine Battalion for duty at the Naval Station, Isle of Guam.

APRIL 14, 1899.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, to proceed to Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., to pay Marines at that station for month of March, 1899.

APRIL 15, 1899.—Capt. A. W. Cutlin, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, to command Marines at Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

Capt. H. L. Draper, to proceed to Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of opening a Marine Recruiting Rendezvous at that place.

APRIL 17, 1899.—1st Lieut. C. S. Hatch, to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., for duty.

1st Lieut. H. W. Carpenter, A. T. Marx and R. E. Carmody, to proceed to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for duty until Marine Battalion for duty at Naval Station, Isle of Guam, is organized, and then to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty with said battalion.

1st Lieut. C. G. Andersen, to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, as officer detailed to command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Yosemite.

Capt. J. H. Russell, from command of Marine Guard, U. S. S. Yosemite, upon the reporting of his relief, and to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty at the Marine Barracks at that station, until the organization of the Marine Battalion for duty at the Naval Station, Isle of Guam, and then to report to the Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty with said battalion.

Maj. W. P. Biddle, to report to Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, in person.

1st Lieut. P. S. Brown, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for duty.

1st Lieut. Harry Lee, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty.

1st Lieut. A. J. Matthews, to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

1st Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Maj. T. C. Prince, Asst. Q. M., Philadelphia, Pa., to proceed to New York in connection with shipment of Marine stores for Marine Battalion for duty at the Naval Station, Isle of Guam.

APRIL 18, 1899.—Capt. T. S. Borden, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for duty at the Marine Barracks at that station.

1st Lieut. R. C. Berkeley, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. D. D. Porter, for duty with Marine Guard, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

1st Lieut. F. L. Bradman, to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., for duty.

APRIL 19, 1899.—An Examining Board, to consist of Maj. W. P. Biddle as president, Maj. George Richards, Asst. Paymr., and Capt. C. S. Radford, Asst. Q. M., as members, and 1st Lieut. W. B. Lemly, as Recorder, ordered to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m. the 20th instant.

Col. F. L. Denny, Q. M., granted three days leave from April 20, 1899.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, April 21.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

BROOKLYN, Capt. W. M. Mead. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Cruising in Central American waters. At San Juan del Norte. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City. He is holding all mail for definite instructions as to her stopping places.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Address same as New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. At San Juan, P. R. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. H. G. Colby. Address same as New York. To proceed to Pacific Station.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Trinidad. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. Same as New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Left Norfolk for St. Lucia, April 15. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

NAVILLER, Comdr. W. Maynard. At New Orleans, La. Will proceed later up Mississippi River. Address mail care Navy Dept.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Will go to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y. Sailed from St. Lucia for Montevideo, April 21.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Santa Lucia. Due at Martinique April 25; San Juan, P. R., April 29, and New York May 2. During the entire cruise mail should be addressed care of U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, putting on foreign postage and giving the name of the ship. Sailed from Barbados for St. Pierre, April 21.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. Longnecker. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Address same as New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. P. H. Cooper. Left New York for Azores April 18. Will proceed to Gibraltar and thence to South Atlantic Station, in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave New York April 17; arrive Azores April 24, leave April 28; arrive Gibraltar April 30, leave May 5; arrive Port Said May 13, leave May 18; arrive Ismailia May 18, leave May 22; arrive Aden May 28, leave June 2; arrive Zanzibar June 9, leave June 14; arrive Comoro Islands June 16, leave June 18; arrive Tamatave June 21, leave June 25; arrive Mozambique June 30, leave July 3; arrive Delagoa Bay July 5, leave July 12; arrive Natal July 14, leave July 16; arrive Port Elizabeth July 18, leave July 21; arrive Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio Janeiro Aug. 27, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Cruising in Amazon River. At Para, April 17. En route to Montevideo, where she will arrive about May 11. Letters should be addressed care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. E. White. At Apia, Samoa.

IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Left Honolulu, March 20, for Guam. Has probably arrived. Ordered to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Admiral George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Manila. Capt. J. M. Ackley to command, per steamer of April 12.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Tansig. At Manila.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Hilo.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. S. W. Very. Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Left Singapore April 14. Address Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. At Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Hilo. Comdr. S. M. Ackley to command, per steamer of April 20.

CULIAGA, Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. D. W. Veeder. Comdr. W. H. Everett to command, per steamer of April 12. At Manila.

MANILA, Capt. F. Singer. At Manila.

MONADNOCK, Capt. H. E. Nichols. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Guam. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.

OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. At Manila. Address there.

PETREL, Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Arrived Manila April 16.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Manila.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. R. H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

ROWAN, Lieut. R. F. Nicholson. Commissioned at Brewerton, Wash., April 1. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. G. M. Book. At Magdalena Bay. On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Magdalena Bay April 10, leave May 5; arrive Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, June 2, leave June 8; arrive at Honolulu June 9, leave June 19; arrive at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15, leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. Left La Guayra, April 13, for Santiago. On cruise with apprentices. The following is her itinerary: Arrive at San Juan April 10, leave April 17; arrive at Santiago April 23, leave April 29; arrive at Havana May 8, leave May 15; arrive at Key West, Fla., May 16, leave May 26; arrive Hampton Roads June 7, leave June 14; arrive Plymouth, England, July 14, leave July 20; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Gibraltar Aug. 17; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 24, leave Funchal Aug. 31; arrive New York Oct. 10. Address mail as follows: Until March 1, 1899, to U. S. Alliance, Newport, R. I. From March 1 to May 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York. From May 12 to May 24, to Key West, Fla. From May 25 to June 14, to Port Monroe, Va. From June 14 to Oct. 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York. Mail matter sent to care of U. S. Despatch Agent requires only domestic postage.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Left Key West for Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 20. Address mail, Greenport, L. I.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Itinerary: Arrive at Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport June 1. Address mail Port Royal, S. C.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. Same as Annapolis.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Left New York April 20 on her annual cruise. Will first cruise in Long Island Sound before going abroad. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

SARATOGA, Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Left Port Said for Gibraltar April 19. En route to New York. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

GLACIER, Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Asiatic Station.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. T. F. Jewell. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa. NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, as a station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York City.

PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.

SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Manila. Letters should be directed care Navy Department.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Albatross, according to a cable from London on April 11, has attained a speed of thirty-three knots, made on her trial trip, with the Admiralty officials on board. This, it is claimed, is the highest speed reached by any war vessel.

The Navy Department has decided to order the departure of the Albatross from Norfolk to Samoa on the 25th inst. with materials for constructing a coaling station near Apia at Pago Pago, where the Government has held a site for a number of years. As the ship is obliged to take on all this structural material, the amount of coal she can carry is materially reduced. The Albatross will go by way of the Cape Horn route.

It is understood the proposal to establish a naval magazine at Edgewater, N. J., has been abandoned, as it could endanger Grant's Tomb in the event of an explosion.

The work of completing the recent addition to the gun factory shop at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped the new machinery can be put in operation at an earlier date than was at first anticipated.

The papers from the various examining boards on current machinist applications begin to arrive at the Navy Department, and it begins to look as though the authorities will have but little difficulty in filling the list of first-class men.

A new compilation of the "Blue Book" of the Navy is in progress, and the questions coming before the board in charge the difficult task of bringing order out of chaos will not complete their labors for several weeks. It is in contemplation to issue under separate cover regulations and instructions relative to the strictly military contingent of the Navy Yard and stations.

The first case of desired Volunteer retirement of a Lieutenant Commander has been brought to the attention of the Navy Department. It is that of Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Jasper, U. S. N., who is now on sick leave. It is not known what will be the decision of the Secretary to Lieutenant Comdr. Jasper's application.

The examining boards at the Washington Navy Yard are having busy times these days, and the number of promotions and examinations for entry is altogether unprecedented.

Not a little comment has been made on the performance of the cruiser Chicago based upon the erroneous assertion that her engines and boilers were not as efficient as was anticipated. The reports received from this ship have been the complete changing of her motive power has been of the most satisfactory description, but continual complaints are received in regard to the poor showing made by her steering gear. This important part of the ship's machinery has given constant trouble and expense since its installation and it is an open question whether it will not have to come out. The delay in arriving at New Orleans in time for the Mardi Gras festivities was entirely due to this cause. And the very latest reports from the ship indicate that the steering engines are sources of weakness instead of being an addition to her efficiency.

The work of preparing for the installation of the large coils intended for the New York Navy Yard is making good progress, but it is not believed the buildings will be ready for their contents much before fall. The outfit of tools in Steam Engineering will probably exceed anything in this country for completeness, and will be well abreast of the best English practice.

The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, recently seized, according to advices from Cuba of April 18, is sail in a few days for Norfolk, Va.

The torpedo boat Manley, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Osterhaus, has left the Navy Yard, New York, for Annapolis.

The U. S. S. Yankton, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, is ill at Santiago, Cuba, where she has been busily engaged in harbor survey work since January last. She has been reported as being at Caimanera, Cuba, which is correct, as she has never been at that port. Mail should be addressed to her at Santiago, Cuba.

The flagship New York and other vessels cruising with Admiral Sampson sailed from Barbadoes for St. Pierre April 21.

Maj. T. Cruise, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. V., is at present on the transport Ingalis at New York, having returned from the trip with the Secretary of War.

ESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALCONQUIN, Lieut. J. E. Reinburg. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

BAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

OWELL, Lieut. D. J. Alingworth. Newbern, N. C.

HASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Mobile, Ala.

OLFA, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Charleston, S. C.

DRWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Francisco, Cal.

HANDLER, Capt. R. M. Clark. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

ALCUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

ALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.

EXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.

OWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md. repairing.

ESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon. Detroit, Mich.

ALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. Galveston, Texas.

OLDEN GATE, Lieut. S. M. Landrey. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

RESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.

RANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm. Port Townsend, Wash.

UTHRIE, Capt. J. W. Howison. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

AMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Savannah, Ga.

UDSON, Lieut. W. C. DeHart. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

ANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. New York, N. Y.

ORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.

CLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.

ANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

SCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. Mare Island Navy Yard, repairing.

ENIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

SONIAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Boston, Mass.

ERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.

USH, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. San Francisco, Cal.

EWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

MITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.

HETIS, Lieut. A. Buhner. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ODDOR, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.

ODDURY, Capt. J. B. Dennett. Portland, Me.

ODONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.

ASHINGTON, Capt. O. S. Willey. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 14.—1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, granted thirty days sick leave.

3d Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, directed to report to President of Medical Board at Philadelphia, Pa., for physical examination.

3d Lieut. E. E. Mead, from the Gresham to the Nulivak.

Dr. R. N. Hawley appointed Surgeon of the Thetia.

APRIL 15.—1st Lieut. Albert Buhner detached from the Golden Gate and assigned to the command of the Thetia.

2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, from the McLane to the Golden Gate temporarily.

2d Lieut. O. G. Haines, from the Algonquin to the McLane.

3d Lieut. W. A. Willey, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

APRIL 17.—2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

Acting 2d Asst. Engr. R. A. Minor, granted thirty days leave.

APRIL 18.—The Commanding Officer of the Rush directed to tow the Nulivak from San Francisco to Seattle.

1st Lieut. O. S. Willey, promoted to Captain.

2d Lieut. J. M. Moore and W. V. E. Jacobs, promoted to 1st Lieutenants.

1st Asst. Engr. D. F. Bowen, promoted to Chief Engineer.

2d Asst. Engr. H. K. Spencer, promoted to 1st Assistant Engineer.

Acting 2d Asst. Engr. R. A. Minor, promoted to 2d Assistant Engineer.

APRIL 19.—1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, granted an extension of leave for five days.

1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

3d Lieut. O. G. Haines, granted ten days leave.

2d Asst. Engr. U. Harvey, to temporary duty on the Dexter.

2d Lieut. B. H. Camden, 3d Lieut. W. A. Willey and 1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, registered at the Department during the past week.

APPLICATIONS OF THE PERSONNEL ACT.

Decisions were rendered this week by the Navy Department in a number of complicated questions submitted by officers arising out of the execution and application of certain provisions of the Personnel act, which have been more or less misunderstood and seemed to require official interpretation. Commo. W. K. Mayo, retired, asks if Section 11, of the act, does not apply to officers who were placed on the retired list prior to the passage of the act. The Department holds that the section does not apply to such officers.

Chief Engr. W. C. Eaton makes an inquiry which the Department decides that retirements made under Section 8, of the Personnel act take effect as of date, June 30, of the current year.

The Department also has decided that the names of Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Palmer shall appear on the Navy list next after that of Passed Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead, and that a date of precedence be assigned to him in consequence therewith.

Another question raised of special interest to naval officers of the Engineer Corps entering the service since 1884 is decided in the case of Passed Assistant Engineer N. E. Reed, who asked for an opinion. In transferring the Engineer Corps to the line of the Navy, the naval personnel act first prescribes the disposition to be made of officers of the relative rank of Captain, Commander and Lieutenant Commander. Such officers go into the line with command rank according to their dates of commission. The Personnel act then prescribes what disposition shall be made of Engineer officers graduating from the Naval Academy at various times up to the year 1884, but the act is silent as to what shall be done with the Engineer officers who entered the service from the Naval Academy after that year. The Department has decided in the case of Passed Assistant Engineer Reed that the position in the Navy list to be assigned to him is that to which he was entitled in his final multiple upon graduation under the provisions of Section 1483 of the Revised Statutes. The effect of this decision of the Department is to place all officers of the Engineer Corps who entered the Navy subsequent to 1884 in the line, in the position to which they would have been assigned under the law as it stood before the passage of the Personnel act.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

We are pleased to notice that in the introductory chapter to the second edition of his excellent work entitled "Points in Minor Tactics," by A. S. Smylie, late Major, U. S. Vols., and former Captain in the 12th N. Y., N. Y. G., the author has removed the ambiguity of language which in the first edition seemed to reflect upon the general intelligence of the Regular Army, and to which we called attention at the time. Maj. Smylie, after referring in the present introduction to the criticism of the Journal, disclaims any intention of making an invidious comparison between the intelligence of the National Guard and that of the Army. In several appendices corrections necessitated by experience in the Spanish war which has intervened since the first publication of the work have been added. National Guard officers, for whom the book is primarily intended, will add to their knowledge by reading it, especially those Guardsmen now in the Volunteer Service. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

In a "History of the 17th New Hampshire Regiment," 1862-3, Charles N. Kent, former Lieutenant in that command, has collated much information of interest to those who admire the record of the sons of New England sent to the front in '61. The volume is published by order of the 17th New Hampshire Veteran Association at Concord, N. H., and contains numerous illustrations including portraits of officers and others prominently identified with the history of the regiment. The introduction is written by Hon. William E. Chandler, and is faced by an excellent likeness of the Senator.

The men in our Navy whose experience dates back to the days when the glory of being a sailor was in handling the sails and not in handling engines will hail with delight the "The Wind Jammers" (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia), by T. Jenkins Hains, of Baltimore, son of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. V. (Colonel U. S. Engineers). The title of the book is the name by which the oil-begrimed seamen of to-day contemptuously refer to the jack tars who studied the mysteries of the wind in the old days as profoundly as to-day the rovers of the deep study the secrets of steam, and who were the forerunners of the brave men who are to-day making the "Stars and Stripes" known in every port of the world, and who have held it up so gloriously in smoke and flame in the past year. Mr. Hains brings back pictures of the old-time tar whom some one has called "Sturdy-hearted, nimble-limbed, devil-may-care, who thrived on 'salt horse' as tough as boot leather, and did not take the trouble to skim the 'weevils' from his tin cup of alleged tea, into which he dipped a flinty ship biscuit, but drank it down at a gulp, 'weevils' and all," types of whom can still be found along the water fronts of our ports, derelicts of a system which the advance of science has pushed remorselessly aside. We are glad to observe that Mr. Hain's book is receiving much favorable notice from the press.

In the "Great Commanders" series issued by D. Appleton & Co., New York, the latest volume is on "General William Tecumseh Sherman," from the pen of General Manning F. Force, one of Sherman's old commanders. It has several maps and illustrations.

To appease the general hunger for war stories, Doubleday & McClure, New York, have brought out "Bob Son

of Battle," by Alfred Oliviant, which deals with the troubles of the Dalesmen of Scotland and their picturesque conflicts.

The quality of Stephen Bonsal as a war correspondent is sufficiently indicated in his "Fight for Santiago" (Doubleday & McClure Co.) by his story that Admiral Sampson and his Captains were very doubtful of success if they were compelled to meet Cervera's fleet; that Gen. Worth ordered a retreat as soon as he came into command of the 3d Inf. Brigade, after Wikoff's death, and was foiled in his purpose only because Adj. Gen. (Captain) Simpson intentionally avoided finding a bugler to sound the retreat, and, Worth being wounded before Simpson returned, the order was not repeated by Col. Liscum; that Lawton's men entered upon the march to Caney without provisions and without sufficient ammunition; that in the assault on San Juan our men expended their 200 rounds before 5 o'clock, and had to be resupplied in a hurry, and many other statements that do not agree either with the character of the officers, the plain necessities of the situation, or the specific reports of those who were concerned in these movements. "An officer who was present" at the council of war at Shafter's headquarters on the night of July 2, told Mr. Bonsal that the vote of the general officers was as follows: Lawton, Bates and Wheeler against retreat; Kent for retreat. Wheeler had urged retreat on Gen. Kent during the afternoon, and went to the council strong in that view, but having the last vote changed sides on finding that Shafter, Lawton and Bates were against him. Gen. Kent said he was not in favor of withdrawing, but his brigade commanders thought it best. Mr. Bonsal's book has some good points, but he offends seriously in attempting to narrate incidents by means of imaginary and absurd conversations and soliloquies put in the mouths of officers; vide Wheeler, on seeing his old cavalry troop (of the days before the war), and Maj. S. putting the 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., through the manual of arms while under fire in order to hearten up the recruits. The constant harping on sufferings seems to be resorted to for the cheap pathos it affords.

During the months of August, September and October, 1898, the New York "Evening Post" contained a series of excellent letters from Porto Rico which were none the less readable because they did not always accord with the pessimistic statements of that paper. These letters were by Albert Gardner Robinson, who has revised and somewhat amplified the publication in a volume entitled, "The Porto Rico of To-day; Pen Pictures of the People and the Country," by Charles Scribner's Sons. The author is a careful and exact observer and presents his facts and impressions in an attractive form. The book is the most readable one on the subject of Porto Rico we have yet seen, which was to be expected in view of the author's experience as a writer.

One of those periodical flights into dreamland, which seem to be inevitable with the recurrence of every war, is taken by a writer, "T," who, in "World Politics," deals with universal courts composed of representatives from all nations and designed to render war impossible. It is published by R. F. Fennell & Co., New York. In spite of the large standing armies of Europe and lavish appropriations by every parliament, the author still believes that the drift of the day is toward world-wide peace.

In "Short Rations" (Harper & Brothers), Williston Fish tells in a chatty way a story of love at West Point that gives pictures of life at the Military Academy almost sure to stir the emotions of any young miss of sixteen. Mr. Fish is a graduate of 1881, who served in the 4th Art. until his resignation in 1887.

We have already called attention to the volume entitled "Customs of the Service," published by The Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. It is compiled from authentic sources by Col. James W. Powell, U. S. A., and is intended for the instruction of the Army, National Guard and Volunteers. It is a work indispensable to every officer who has not already become familiar with military customs, through long experience in the command of troops, and it will be found of service even to those who are trained in the details of Army administration. It shows not only how the routine of duty should be performed but gives the reason why.

EVENTS IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Alejandro Rodriguez, who has been appointed Chief of Police of Havana, holds the rank of Major General in the Cuban Army and is Chief of Staff to Gen. Gomez. He is considered, moreover, second to Gomez alone in the affections of the Cuban soldiery.

Out of a total of 42,172 privates and non-commissioned officers on the Cuban Army lists, 2,242 have been eliminated. Of the 39,930 remaining, Capt. Forrest, a Cuban, who directed the preparation of the rolls, says that all can be relied upon to appear for a share of the \$3,000,000. This the American officers are reluctant to believe. In that case the individual share may be about \$75, with nothing left for the officers.

The latest bandit story is that Maj. Duncan B. Harrison, of the 9th Immunes, during a fight between his detachment of soldiers and outlaws, took prisoner a notorious guerrilla chief known as Trocon, or Big Stump. The newspapers report that the bandit was a giant somewhat under 8 or 9 feet, and that the Major vanquished him after a terrific struggle. That Maj. Harrison's experience as manager of John L. Sullivan enables him to take care of himself in a hand-to-hand fight is not to be doubted. Harrison was shot in the leg. The bandit giant boasts of having killed 103 Spaniards and Americans.

Receipts from customs at the port of Havana for the three months beginning Jan. 1 and ending March 31 were: January receipts, \$742,433.93; February receipts, \$706,908.52; March receipts, \$896,925.31. Total, \$2,346,267.76.

The heavy rain that fell on April 18 is considered as the beginning of the rainy season and the American troops which have been camping in the city parks were moved into barracks. The 7th Cavalry and the 2d Artillery, respectively, at Vedado and Marinao, were reported this week as still in tents, as their barracks will not be ready for two weeks. Some of the troops at Matanzas, Guanajay, Cienfuegos and Pinar del Rio are still in tents. All will be moved to barracks as soon as possible.

Twelve hundred men, enlisted for the war, out of 1,700 in the 2d Artillery, wish to be mustered out, says a despatch from Havana, as do also 500 out of 1,800 in the 8th Infantry and 130 out of 250 in the squadron of the 7th Cavalry Regiment at El Vedado. Besides these, 100 men out of 135 in Co. H, 2d Artillery, have applied for their discharge.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A. A. G. O., names the battery at Fort Point, near Galveston, Fort San Jacinto, in commemoration of the 63d anniversary April 21, 1836, which resulted in Texan independence.

OTIS'S REGIMENT AT GETTYSBURG AND THE WILDERNESS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

I have read with interest an article by the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal in the "Review of Reviews" on Maj. Gen. Otis. I have always been solicitous that the history of the 140th Regiment, N. Y. V., should be accurately recorded, and to that end have endeavored in such accounts as I have written of its experiences to adhere to the facts as I knew them. Moreover, when I have observed romance creeping into the regiment's alleged history, I have generally taken occasion to protest more or less mildly, on the ground that the simple truth concerning the organization and its officers and men, does it the best honor. For instance, when Mrs. Jennie May A. Parker, in her history of Rochester, stated that Col. O'Rourke at the battle of Gettysburg seized the regimental colors, and led the regiment and died with the colors in his hand, I felt constrained to publish the fact that he led the regiment sword in hand, and that, during the action, he was five company fronts removed from the colors. I never succeeded in getting from Mrs. Parker any response as to her authority for her statement.

The 140th Regiment rushed up the eastern slope of Little Round Top in column of fours, right in front. O'Rourke rode at the head of the column, and this writer, as acting Adjutant, rode beside him. Our muskets were not loaded; for, as we marched along the road the very near presence of the enemy was not suspected. A battle was raging at a distance of a quarter of a mile from us, but the intervention of the ridge which separated us from it, and the direction of the wind, prevented our hearing the musketry, and the artillery fire sounded very distant. When Gen. Warren diverted us from the roadway, the occasion seemed so urgent that we started on a run diagonally up the eastern slope of the hill, and never stopped to load.

When the leading company (A) reached the crest of the ridge, which was a rocky ledge, unsuitable for horses, O'Rourke dismounted at the very moment when the bullets began to fly in among us, and he ordered me to do the same. All in the same breath, as one may say, he drew his sword and called out: "Down this way, boys," and without any change in tactical formation the boys streamed down after him into the lower ground on the western slope of the ridge, O'Rourke leading, and there, in the thick of the fight, he was killed, undoubtedly by a shot from the line of the enemy, which was pressing onto us. He fell among the men of Co. A. The other companies, by a sort of hustling movement, which propagated itself from left to right, formed a line to the right of Co. A, and among the rocks on the eastern slope of the ridge. The brunt of the battle was borne by the three or four companies which first went over the ridge. They were those belonging to the right wing of the regiment, but, as the regiment got into line of battle, faced to the rear, the right companies of the regiment were on the left of the line.

Otis was Captain of Co. D (not E), and his company was third from the left of the line as the regiment stood faced to the rear (which does not mean rear as regards position of the enemy). His was one of the companies which suffered the greatest losses in that affair, and he was with it, and not with Co. A, in which the Colonel fell. The ball struck him in the neck, probably pierced the spine at the base of the brain, and he sank to the ground with every muscle relaxed—dead on the instant. O'Rourke was not shot "as the regiment was ascending the steep hill." The last hill he ever ascended was the eastern slope of Little Round Top, entirely shielded from the bullets flying on the other side, but he died just after descending the slope on the western side, after an exhibition of as gallant leadership as the Army of the Potomac ever witnessed.

It was the Fifth Corps, and not the picket line of the corps which brought on the engagement of the Wilderness. The line of battle of the corps passed over, and left the picket line behind, and it was the 140th, as a regiment at full charge, which first reached the enemy. This was because we happened to be the regiment which, in the advance of our part of the line, struck the only clearing in that immediate neighborhood, and, charging across it on the run, we left the troops in the line on either side of us struggling slowly through the undergrowth. I was then a Captain in the regiment in command of Co. B, which was the company just on the left of the colors. I think there is hardly any campaign of the Civil War concerning which history is so meagre as that of the Wilderness fighting. The Generals couldn't see the fighting, and the Colonels were, most of them, either killed or wounded then or a few days afterward before they ever made any written reports.

PORTER FARLEY, M. D.
Rochester, N. Y., March 10, 1899.

IN DEFENCE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Camp Carpenter, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

March 22, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of February 4, 1899, I read with much amusement, a letter written by a "private" of the 3d Nebraska Volunteers, who makes some very broad statements, in regard to the "Regular" soldiers, and I beg permission to reply to that article, through the columns of your most valuable paper.

He says that the "Regulars" are not as well liked by the people, as the "Volunteers," and for this reason the Regulars do not like the Volunteers. Now I have been in Cuba since the 19th of last November, and I have yet to experience the delightful sensation of having dark-eyed "Señoritas" pin flowers, and bright colored ribbons on my manly bosom.

He also says oranges are only twenty-five cents per bushel. I wish I had a few bushels at that price. Oranges cost us one cent a piece for every one we buy. Our tobacco costs us 50 cents per pound at the canteen, and it is some cheaper at the Commissary, and then if we want to indulge in cigarettes or cigars, as they are called, they cost us five cents for twenty, and no opium in them, either.

I would like to ask your correspondent to explain how it is that being in the company of the Cubans so much, he is so well drilled? We "Regulars" cannot do the like of that, though we do drill some, and have been drilling some for several years. How I would like to see the 3d Nebraska drill.

One thing more; this Volunteer tells us we are not "in it" when it comes to shooting. "What does he mean by that?" Is it "marksmanship, or fighting?"

A glance over the records of the Regular Army for—say '96 and '97 (we had no practice in '98 on account of the Spanish-American war), will show what we did in

marksmanship. As to the war record I will only refer to San Juan, and El Caney, and ask what the Regulars did there. Let your correspondent answer, but we will not quarrel, as I know my friend, the Volunteer, will, in a little while see this matter in a different light, and, perhaps, he may have a better opinion of the Regulars after he understands them better.

Let me tell him a little story: "Once upon a time there was a grand review; the Commander-in-Chief of the whole Army and Naval forces, was reviewing officer. Pretty soon down the avenue they came, Volunteers and Regulars. When the Volunteers passed the reviewing stand, they cheered, and swung their hats, and made the welkin ring with their shouts; and passed on. Next came a brigade of Regulars. When they passed by the reviewing stand there was no shouting, no cheering, not a head was turned, just the steady measured one hundred and twenty steps to the minute."

If it came to an issue, my friend of the 3d Nebraska, "which would you rather lead into battle?" Deep down in your heart I know what you would say. I do not want to say anything that will cause you, or your comrades any hard feelings, for I know you are all brave men, or you would not be where you are now. You will understand us better, perhaps, in the near future. If not, what does it matter? A good soldier knows his duty and does it, and that is the end of it. The truth is not very pleasant sometimes, but it is best, and I know you will forgive me for mentioning a few facts in which you seem to be very badly informed. Think of this, my friend, and remember that you are a soldier, and a gentleman, and do not judge others, just because they do not say anything in their own defense.

U. S. CAVALRY.

NOT FAIR TO THE REGULARS.

Camp, near Vedado, Havana, Cuba,

March 16, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: As you are a friend of the "boys" and edit a journal of remarkably powerful influence, I venture to address you respectfully a few lines on their behalf, with a view to ventilate our feelings with regard to the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill recently passed by both House and Senate, giving the Regular Army Volunteer recruits two months' extra pay, and excluding the old soldier.

When the amendment first appeared in the press it was most explicit in its form, and said not a word about enlisting for the war. Its effect was this; that all enlisted men of the Regular Army who served (and not enlisted) during the war, and performed foreign service would receive two months' extra pay, and that those who remained within the limits of the United States would receive one month's extra pay. It was so clear in its form that our Paymasters here were under the impression that it was intended for all who served faithfully and fought during the war with Spain; but the question being raised that the old soldiers were to be excluded, led to inquiry at Washington, and from there we understand that it is intended just for the Regular Army recruits, who enlisted for the war and no more.

It was with as much surprise as disappointment that we received this information. Why, sir, in the name of common sense is this fair to Uncle Sam's trained fighters? As Mr. McClellan so neatly put it, "does our admiration for our Volunteers make us forget that our Regulars won the war with Spain; can we measure valor by dollars and cents?" etc. Allow me to cite but two reasons why we cannot think it just.

1st. The regiment to which I have the honor to belong—the 2d U. S. Art.—recruited some 75 men for the Light Batteries last September. They were sent to Tampa, Fla., with a view to their service being needed. The condition of the war at that time, however, rendered their services needless, and they were subsequently sent back to Huntsville, Ala. At this very time Batteries A and F of our regiment were already in Cuba, sweltering under a tropical sun, and standing the brunt of action. According to the decision of the Secretary of War the recruits (who did not even smell powder—though we take "the will for the deed") are to have the glories of war and receive two months' extra pay, while our gallant fighters are to be left in the lurch.

2d. The 8th and 10th U. S. Inf. are here, and have served during the entire campaign, having a very small percentage of recruits. Are these green soldiers, too, in the eyes of the Government, to be considered as superior to their older comrades?

It is not my place here to criticize the quality of these Volunteer recruits, as that goes without saying, that with, of course, some exceptions, the majority of these men, whose condition when they enlisted rendered them only too glad to grasp the opportunity thus given them for travel and devilment rather than fighting for their flag. I heard one of them ask only yesterday if he would be obliged to fight should the Cubans give us trouble, considering that he enlisted just for the war with Spain.

In conclusion, I ask you does it appear justifiable, or even reasonable, to reward these new soldiers higher than Uncle Sam's trained fighters and conquerors of Spain?

TRUE BLUE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Everybody has missed Gen. W. P. Hall, who commanded the Department of the Gulf at Atlanta, Ga., from July 4 to the time of his departure for San Juan, Porto Rico. Gen. Hall was born in Randolph County, Missouri, and graduated at West Point in 1868. He has a brilliant record, having served in nine campaigns in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in fifty battles and minor engagements. He was present in command of a brigade at the surrender of Gen. Lee, and commanded the First Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division (Custer's), from Oct. 1, 1864 to Aug. 1, 1865. He was Director of Instruction U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., September, 1885, to June 1, 1892. Gen. Hall was granted a medal of honor for gallant conduct in an Indian engagement on White River.

Col. P. J. A. Cleary, Chief Surgeon, Department of the Gulf, was born in Ireland in 1839, and educated in that country. Came to the United States in 1860. He was Assistant Surgeon in Virginia during the war, and afterward with the Army of the Cumberland; was mustered out of service in the fall of 1865, and in 1867 was appointed to the Regular service. Col. Cleary is a graduate of Bellevue, N. Y., and the Royal College of Surgeons at London. He took a Fellowship Degree at the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh.

Capt. M. M. Marshall, Assistant to Chief Commissary and Purchasing Commissary, the only Volunteer officer in this department, was born in Joliet, Ill., Oct. 17, 1854, and educated at Geneseo, Ill. He joined the Iowa Na-

tional Guard in 1881, and was on the staffs of Gen. Nathaniel Banks and H. H. Wright, and afterwards became Commissary General of the Iowa State troops, with rank of Brigadier General. Was appointed by the President May 12, 1898, a Captain.

Maj. Louis Knapp, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Vol., was born in Erie County, N. Y., and educated at Buffalo. Has been in the Pay Department since 1869, spending most of his time in the South, New Orleans, Texas and the frontier. Had charge of a million dollars at one time last summer at Chickamauga (and did not run away with it, either). We all like him in Atlanta. He is absent now in Cuba.

Col. Frank G. Smith, Inspector of Artillery, who has been ordered away, was born in Pennsylvania; educated in New York; appointed 2d Lieutenant, 4th Art. August 1861; served in the Army of the Potomac up to December, 1861; served in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. D. C. Buell; was at Perryville, Ky., and many other battles. Col. Smith's was the first regiment to garrison Fort McPherson at Atlanta.

Capt. James E. Macklin was born in Richmond, Ind., Oct. 18, 1846; enlisted in Co. B, 16th Indiana Volunteer in 1861, and fought gallantly through the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign; was in thirty-five battles, and had seven horses killed under him.

Capt. Jonas Emery, of the same regiment, comes of very old family, dating their arrival in the United States to 1635. There were thirty-three Emerys in the war of the Revolution, English people. Capt. Emery, who was born in Indiana in 1850, has a coat-of-arms granted the King to his ancestors. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant by President Arthur in 1881, and was 1st Lieutenant in 1886. He has lots of friends at West Tex., where he was Drill Master of Cadets before coming to Mobile.

Adj. R. L. Hirst, 11th Inf., was born in Philadelphia on the 17th of December, 1864. Graduated at West Point in 1886, and commissioned 2d Lieutenant, holding that till August, 1891, and from that time to 1895 was Instructor at West Point. Rejoined his regiment in 1895 at Apache. Left there 8th of April, 1898, and was appointed Adjutant of the 11th Inf. 14th April, 1898.

Handsome Jack Logan—I always think of him in the way—controls a large iron business at Youngstown, Ohio. He was in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, and was afterward Provost Marshal at Macon, Ga. Maj. Logan is the picture of health, with brilliant black eyes and rosy cheeks, like his father in his youth. Had not been for Mrs. Jno. A. Logan (wife of the General) the soldiers at Montauk Point would have suffered had they were held in the camp of detention on their return from Cuba last year.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Advices from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 2 state that the Nero, which has been transformed into a survey vessel, is about ready for commission. The collier Brutus has left the yard for San Francisco, from whence she will proceed to the Island of Guam with a cargo of coal. The Scindia, the largest collier in the service, arrived at the yard March 31 to be docked and overhauled. She was built at Glasgow in 1890. Her displacement is 7,500 tons, and her cargo capacity 4,550 tons of coal; speed, twelve knots an hour. She is larger than any vessel ever docked at Mare Island. The hull of the Ranger has been cemented preparatory to painting. The work of rebuilding the Alert goes apace. The shipfitters are riveting the new plates about the bow.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 13, 1899.

Many expressions of regret and sorrow are heard at El Paso over the sad death of Lieut. John Gregg, 4th Inf., recently killed in battle near Manila. Lieut. Gregg was stationed here four years ago and was universally liked and respected and had many friends in El Paso.

The 6th Inf., under command of Col. Edgar Keller, passed through El Paso the first of the week en route to San Francisco, from whence they will sail as soon as possible for Manila. The command was in three sections, and occupied eighteen coaches. The men seemed to be in excellent spirits, notwithstanding their prospective long voyage and service in the Philippines. It seemed to be quite a relief to know what was coming as the regiment has been kept on the ragged edge of suspense for so long.

Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., left recently for San Francisco and thence on to Manila. Mrs. Laubach accompanied him as far as San Francisco. She had intended going on to Manila, but the Secretary of War's recent order compelled her to give up the idea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chris Fewel, who have been visiting the parents of the former in El Paso, left to-day for the Lieutenant's station in the East.

Maj. Woodward is again able to be out, after his recent serious illness.

Lieut. Milo Matthews, 1st Texas Vols., with about twenty soldiers of the company, recently stationed, were in El Paso last week on court connected with the stealing by some of the company of a number of the effects of the soldiers of the 18th Inf., which were left in the barracks here.

Dr. Charles Wilcox has written here to sell his effects as he will not come here as expected.

Hosp. Stwd. Noakes was married last week at El Paso to Mrs. O'Connor.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk, Va., April 17, 1899.

Yesterday forenoon, April 16, the Montgomery left the Navy Yard, bound for the South Atlantic; in a few days the Vixen will be sailing, and only the two monitors and the few auxiliary cruisers undergoing repairs will remain, leaving this station quite shorn of material for the workers.

Last week, a most enjoyable dance was given at the Yard under the regular management who have supervised all previous entertainments, to the credit of the station and enjoyment of society. Mrs. N. H. Farquhar and Comdr. Niles received the guests and contributed to the universal enjoyment of the occasion.

There is every Tuesday on board the receiving ship, Franklin a very pleasant "at home" taken advantage of by a circle of Miss Wise's friends. These dainty tea parties have organized almost into afternoon hops of the magnitude, from the report of their popularity and attractiveness. The ladies of the Franklin are second to none in making their friends appreciate what can be

one in the way of a "ship dance." One word more in behalf of the ladies. It is remarked frequently that there are now more pretty girls on this station than at any other time preceding.

Since the advent of Capt. Wise's administration of the receiving ship, a number of improvements and additions have been instituted. The most important is the charter bringing the ship in communication with the beach (St. Helena). On the beach will be built houses for the accommodation of the men and officers in the performance of the various duties attached to a receiving ship. For instance, the officers, baths, dispensary, etc., it is proposed to install ashore, thus giving more room on board ship and extending the jurisdiction and area of the curtailed quarters of the Franklin.

This yard is now the largest in the United States. It includes, within its boundaries "Cedar Grove" and "St. Helena," opposite the original large and spacious Government properties. On the Berkeley side of the Elizabeth river, where the recent additions of land have been required, there are a number of improvements in progress, notably a long wharf, reaching out to the receiving ship. The object of this dock, or wharf, is to connect the "Franklin" with the main land, where the men will have facilities for bathing, gymnasium and amusement, in connection with the ship, but far enough away so as not to interfere with the regular workings of the ship proper. When this extra area has been improved and otherwise made suitable for the purpose for which it was purchased, the Navy Yard of Norfolk will be the best in the country. At any rate, it will afford a longer wharf front for our ships. There will be plenty of room, the lack of which is a marked inconvenience at some of our yards.

On Tuesday, April 11, the first Navy Yard hop since Easter took place. There was in attendance the usual motley of the fair and clever daughters of the locality.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 16, 1899.

Lieut. George H. McMaster, who arrived in the garrison on Friday, left Tuesday morning for Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Maj. H. P. Birmingham, who has been in Washington, D. C., in attendance upon the Miles Court of Inquiry for the last two weeks, arrived in the garrison Tuesday.

The regular target practice will commence on the 1st of May, and continue until the 1st of July.

The friends of Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum are pleased to learn that he is to be promoted to the rank of Colonel in a few days. While the rank and file rejoice in his promotion, they regret to have him leave them.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, who have been in the garrison since Wednesday, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Leavell. Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon will leave Monday for their new station, Fort Harrison, Mont.

Lieut. H. C. Keene, Jr., who received orders to report to Maj. George H. Torney, for promotion to Captain, left Friday evening for Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A pleasant surprise party was given at the home of Mrs. Wilkes, on Wednesday evening, in honor of her daughter, Williewena.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 18, 1899.

The divisional boat races, between cat-boats and launches, took place on Saturday afternoon, April 15. The Naval Cadet crews of the cat-boats were: Division 1, boat 1—Spilman, Cocke, Nightingale. Division 2, boat 2—Steele, Downes, Wyman. Division 3, boat 4—Bricker, Fremont, Simmers. Division 4, boat 3—Church, Colquhoun, Zoghmann. The Naval Cadet crews of the launches were: Division 1, boat 6—McEntee, Schoenfeld, W. Fisher, Keyes, Burwell. Division 2, boat 3—Osterhaus, Simons, McBride, Manley, Kurtz. Division 3, boat 1—Huff, Wade, Foote, Crittenden, Berry. Division 4, boat 4—Gannon, Snyder, Fowler, Williams. The launches started five minutes after the cat-boat race began.

The course made a complete circuit of the inner harbor of the Severn, and kept the boats always in sight from the Naval Academy. A fresh wind was blowing. Division 2, boat 2, won the cat-boat race, and Division 1, boat 6, won the launch race. The distance of the course was about two miles and a half, and the winners of both races were only thirty seconds each behind the next boat.

Chaplain Clark is a gallant man as well as a good preacher. While driving to her country home on Friday, accompanied by her daughter and Miss Bates, of Eastport, Me., Mrs. Charles E. Remsen, wife of the dairyman who supplies the Naval Cadets with milk, was thrown from her buggy. The horse had become frightened by some unknown object on the way, and all the ladies were precipitated to the road. Mrs. Remsen's dress caught in the wheel, and she was dragged along the road, cutting her face, and was rendered unconscious. The younger ladies escaped without serious injury. The horse ran off, but Chaplain Clark, U. S. N., who was taking his constitutional, stopped the runaway, turned him about, and got in to look for the unfortunate people in the accident. The horse had evidently a bad spirit in him, for he threw the chaplain out and injured him pretty badly about the face. In the meanwhile Mrs. Remsen had been cared for in a neighboring house. The lady and chaplain are now both doing well.

Chief Engr. Harry L. Boyd, U. S. Revenue Service, has left here, his home, for a three years' cruise in Alaskan waters. Mr. Boyd served in the Cuban war, and was then sent to Charleston. His recent promotion makes him the youngest officer of his grade.

The piles are now being driven for the Naval Academy wall that is to mark the new lines of the Naval Academy. H. W. Sloat, of New York, is superintending this work for P. J. Carlin & Co., of New York, the main contractors.

Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, U. S. N., gave an afternoon tea last week at which fifty ladies were present. The decorations were yellow, and the tint of the jonquil was carried out in flowers, shades, tapers and lamps. Each lady was presented with jonquils, tulips and hincynthis, tied with yellow ribbon.

The Newport is to be here by May 1 for the summer cruise of the Cadets.

A gang of caulkers from Baltimore has just finished caulking the decks of the Monongahela. A number of men, under Boatswain Sinclair, are overhauling the rigging of the ship, and every precaution will be taken to make this old hulk as safe as possible for the Cadets' cruise.

The Gloucester is receiving an overhauling. She is the most attractive object in the Naval Academy to visitors. A detail of men under Lieut. Comdr. H. Osterhaus, U.

S. N., left here to-day for the New York Navy Yard to bring back to the Naval Academy the U. S. gunboat Manning, that was purchased from England, but whose delivery by England was prevented by the rules of international law during the war. The torpedo boat will be under command of Lieut. Comdr. Osterhaus during its trip to Annapolis, and the engines and boilers in charge of Wm. T. Robinson, machinist, U. S. N. The torpedo boat will be turned over here to Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., for the use of the Naval Cadets.

Master's Mates Wise, Brown and Nickerson, of the Naval Academy, have successfully passed promotion to the grade of Boatswain.

John H. Howard and John W. Foley, machinists, have returned to the Naval Academy, after a four days' trip to Washington, for examination for promotion to Warrant Machinists, U. S. N.

AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

The board of officers on brevets and medals of honor, of which Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., (Colonel and A. A. G., U. S. A.), is president, has carefully considered the recommendations for medals of honor in all cases presented to it in connection with General Orders No. 42, Adjutant General's Office, 1897, and General Orders, No. 135, Adjutant General's Office, 1898. Many cases of bravery and unquestioned courage in battle have been presented, but the application of the rules laid down for the guidance of the board in awarding medals of honor constrains it to limit its recommendations at this time.

Speaking of the award of medals of honor to such a few men Gen. Schwan said this week that it was not proposed to enter into any defence of the action of the Board, because it would become involved in an endless controversy if it should do so. He said: "We do not care to say why the medals are given only for rescue of wounded. The Board was furnished with a vast amount of data, and after a careful consideration of all the information submitted, it made the recommendations contained in the list issued." It is said at the War Department that the list is complete so far as Cuba is concerned. Lieut. Col. Carter, another member, said: "The Board recommended medals only for services outside of the regular line of duty. For example we did not recommend medals to men who took part in the gallant charge up San Juan Hill. It was only in cases of specific and conspicuous gallantry that we made recommendations." The awards of medals of honor are as follows:

Heard, John W., Captain, 3d Cavalry, for distinguished gallantry in action at the mouth of the Manimani River, west of Bahia Honda, Cuba, July 23, 1898; after two men had been shot down by Spaniards while transmitting orders to the engine room on board the S. S. Wanderer, the ship having become disabled, Capt. Heard took the position held by them and personally transmitted orders, remaining at his post until the ship was out of danger; while serving as 1st Lieutenant, 3d Cavalry.

Welborn, Ira C., 2d Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898; voluntarily leaving his shelter and rushing, under fire, to the aid of a private of his company who was wounded.

Hardaway, Benjamin F., 1st Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in rescuing, with the voluntary aid of others, wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as 2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry.

Roberts, Charles D., 2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

Buzzard, Ulysses G., Sergeant, Co. C, 17th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as Corporal, Co. C, 17th Infantry.

Brookins, Oscar, private, Co. C, 17th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

Burg, George, private, Co. C, 17th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

Graves, Thomas J., wagoner, Co. C, 17th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. C, 17th Infantry.

Wende, Bruno, Corporal, Co. C, 17th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. C, 17th Infantry.

Cummins, Andrew J., out of service, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as Sergeant, Co. F, 10th Infantry.

Cantrell, Charles P., private, Co. L, 10th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. F, 10th Infantry.

Keller, William, out of service, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. F, 10th Infantry.

Nash, James J., private, Co. F, 10th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

Poland, Alfred, Sergeant, Co. F, 10th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. F, 10th Infantry.

Fournia, Frank O., out of service, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. H, 21st Infantry.

Nee, George H., Corporal, Co. H, 21st Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. H, 21st Infantry.

Doherty, Thomas M., Corporal, Co. H, 21st Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

Kelley, Thomas, private, Co. K, 21st Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as private, Co. H, 21st Infantry.

De Swan, John P., private, Co. H, 21st Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

Phisherer, Herman, musician, Co. A, 21st Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

Quinn, Alexander M., Sergeant, Co. A, 13th Infantry, for distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy; while serving as Corporal, Co. A, 13th Infantry.

The Board recommends that certificates of merit for distinguished services be awarded to the following men who participated in the campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines:

Second Infantry—Orion L. Clark, private; August Bauman, Corporal; Paul F. H. Kosse, private; band; Henry H. Tyler, private; Charles L. Vierke, Artificer; W. H. Saunders, private; Robert K. Marsh, musician.

Third Infantry—James H. Cooke, Sergeant; Gottfried Kampher, A. G. Simpson, private; W. R. Huffman, private; John C. Young, Sergeant Major; J. J. A. Clarke, Q. M. Sergeant; Otto Schen, musician; M. J. Murphy, Sergeant.

Fourth Infantry—James H. Pirie, Sergeant; H. Osborn, Sergeant; Guy Teter, private; George A. Dismore, private; Frank M. Thompson, private; J. Hagan, private; H. Hecht, Sergeant; E. E. Pollett, private.

Seventh Infantry—S. W. Shaffer, Sergeant Major; R. M. Smith, Corporal; Thomas O'Rourke, private; Laxton McMurray, private; George Smith, Corporal; Michael Barrett, Sergeant; William McFarlane, Corporal; John H. Worthington, Sergeant; Martin Madden, Corporal; Norman W. Ressler, Corporal; Warren J. Shepherd, Corporal; Ray Grider, private; Frank P. McMurphy, Corporal; Thomas Priestly, Sergeant; George Schmirer, Sergeant.

Eighth Infantry—Frederick Stones, Sergeant. Ninth Infantry—Charles Palmer, Sergeant; Morgan Gardner, Sergeant; J. F. O'Reilly, Corporal; Oscar F. Winters, Corporal.

Tenth Infantry—Junior Parrish, Sergeant; Robert N. Mosely, private; Hans Villumsen, Sergeant; Frank T. McNarney, Sergeant.

Twelfth Infantry—Edward Myers, Corporal; Joseph E. Abele, private; John B. Murphy, Sergeant; Daniel Arundell, Sergeant; Hamilton J. Carroll, Sergeant.

Thirteenth Infantry—Michael J. Murphy, Sergeant; Frank Janowski, Artificer; Edward Kelly, private; Arthur R. Alexander, private; John Bremer, Q. M. Sergeant; John A. Heller, Quartermaster; Charles O'Hanly, private; William C. Cook, private; Irvin E. Brock, private; Jason Kretser, private; John B. Bond, private; James McCutcheon, private; Charles C. Steigerwald, Corporal; Matthew Doyle, Corporal; Newton J. Greene, Sergeant; Alois Weishaar, Sergeant; William Ryder, Sergeant; Samuel W. Hilyard, Artificer; John Fuenstenberg, Sergeant; Murtha Hennessy, Sergeant; William Marshall, Q. M. Sergeant; Samuel C. Middleton, private; Jack Burk, Sergeant; Theodore Nagel, 1st Sergeant; William Dillman, Sergeant; John T. Davis, private; Frederick M. Anthony, private; Michael Grogan, Corporal; James J. Kelly, Sergeant; John Loftus, private; John A. Leekins, private; Albert Ott, Sergeant; Fred L. Smith, Sergeant; Frederic Binckel, private; Ludwig Senfert, Corporal; Arthur Agnew, private; Anton Weber, Q. M. Sergeant; Alfred C. Petty, private; Paul Klick, private.

Sixteenth Infantry—Frederick J. Liesman, Corporal; William Graff, Sergeant; James Sloan, private; W. F. Gilooly, private; Frank Stevens, Sergeant; John Dudgey, Sergeant.

Seventeenth Infantry—John O'Rourke, Sergeant.

Twenty-first Infantry—Henry S. Groff, Sergeant; John C. Barnard, private; George T. Rollins, Sergeant; William E. Loomis, Corporal; William W. Mulford, private; Michael Kelly, Sergeant; Wesley W. Smith, private; Edward T. Nichols, private; O. Wolf, Sergeant; Joseph Kassheimer, Sergeant; Edward Flynn, Q. M. Sergeant; Julius Schulz, Sergeant; Daniel Shields, Corporal; Geo. Merdinger, Sergeant; Polybe Rosat, Sergeant; Julius Jensen, Sergeant Major; Michael Heffron, Sergeant.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Richard Williams, Corporal; Loney Moore, private; James Satchell, Sergeant; Scott Crosby, private; Abram Hagen, Corporal; John T. Williams, Sergeant; Peter Jackson, Corporal; William Thornton, Corporal.

First Cavalry—William Britton, O. M. Sergeant; Chas. Kerston, Sergeant; Thomas Ryan, Sergeant.

Third Cavalry—John McBride, Sergeant; Bartholomew Mulhern, Sergeant; John Lundmark, Corporal; Henry W. Elliott, private; George C. Ravenstine, Corporal.

Sixth Cavalry—Julius McEl, Sergeant; John Oliver, 1st Sergeant.

Ninth Cavalry—Charles W. Jefferson, 1st Sergeant; Elsha Jackson, Sergeant; James Bates, private; George W. Pumphrey, private; Edward Davis, private; George W. Goff, Sergeant; John Jackson, 1st Sergeant.

Tenth Cavalry—Adam Houston, 1st Sergeant; Peter McCoun, 1st Sergeant; Benjamin Fast, Sergeant; Orow Gaither, Sergeant; William Payne, Sergeant; Thos. H. Herbert, Corporal; James Elliott, Sergeant; John Walker, Corporal; Luchious Smith, private; John Graham, Sergeant.

Second Artillery—Herbert W. Keene, Corporal.

Thirty-third Michigan—Seth E. Beers, Corporal.

First Vol. Cavalry—Edw. C. Waller, Jr., Corporal; G. Rollen Fortescue, Corporal; John D. Rhoades, Corporal; Charles E. McKinley, private; Edward J. Albertson, private; John G. Winter, private; Herbert P. McGregor, private; Ray V. Clark, private; Fred W. Bugbee, private; John H. Waller, wagoner; Frank R. McDonald, trumpeter; David L. Hughes, Sergeant; Louis Gevers, private; George Roland, private; Winslow Clark, private; Sherman M. Bell, private; Thomas J. Isbell, private; Charles B. Jackson, private.

Signal Corps—John Kennedy, Sergeant; Harry M. Buice, First Class, private; James Richards, First Class, private.

Hospital Corps—Andrew Haring, private.

These men will get certificates of merit for services in the Philippines:

First California Infantry—James J. Watson, private.

First Colorado Infantry—Cecil B. West, Sergeant; H. L. Clotworthy, Sergeant; L. I. Bigelow, private; Samuel Hickman, private.

First Nebraska Infantry—Joseph S. Oviatt, Corporal; Lawrence B. Connor, private.

Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry—John F. Wentling, Jr., Q. M. Sergeant.

Volunteer Signal Corps—Ernest Dozier, Sergeant; Marshall S. Greene, Corporal.

Third Artillery—Philip Sauer, Corporal; Henry Stockfleth, Corporal; Loid Neul, musician.

Astor Battery—Marcus E. Holmes, Sergeant.

ARMY.—(Continued from page 799.)

Lieut. Col. Gracy Childers, 1st Tennessee; Maj. Charles Keller, 18th U. S. Inf.; Maj. B. Frank Chentham, 1st Tennessee; Maj. John A. McIntire, 1st Tennessee; Capt. Robt. F. Bates, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hinton, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capt. William B. Wheeler, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, 6th U. S. Art.; Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 1st Tennessee; Capt. William J. Whitthorne, 1st Tennessee; Capt. William J. Gilbreath, 1st Tennessee; 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 6th U. S. Art.; Judge Adv. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 5.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet the camp, 10th U. S. Inf., near Matanzas, Cuba, April 5, 1899. Detail: Capt. B. C. Van Vleet, Capt. J. H. Shollenberger, 1st Lieut. W. A. Ralaborn, 2d Lieut. R. F. Walton, G. de G. Catlin, H. H. Miller, G. D. Jarrett, J. F. Young, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. P. Berry, 10th U. S. Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. M., April 3.)

A. G. C. M. at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 17. Detail: Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col., 7th U. S. Inf.); Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. John H. Calf, 1st U. S. Art.; Maj. Winfield M. Calk, 1st U. S. Art.; Capt. John M. S. Davis, 1st U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. H. B. S. Omy, 7th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Godfrey H. Macdonald, C. O. O., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 1st Cav.); Judge Adv. (D. G., April 11.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are upon their own application placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. Patrick Larrigan, Lattery 1, 2d U. S. Art., Havana, Cuba; 1st Sergt. Archibald Douglas, Co. D, 16th U. S. Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 1st Sergt. Richard Tunney, Co. H, 19th U. S. Inf., Porto Rico; Sergt. Richard Crum, Troop G, 2d U. S. Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (W. D., April 15.)

G. C. M. CASES.

Before a G. C. M. at Santiago de Cuba, of which Col. Herbert A. Sargent, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Philip H. Stern, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., Judge Advocate, was tried Capt. William B. Akers, 8th Ill. Vol. Inf. Charge 1.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in war." Four specifications alleging being accessory to larceny to two pair of diamond earrings, unemanating them from a soldier to whom they had been pawned, etc. Charge 2.—"Conduct to the prejudice, etc. Retaining the diamonds and withholding knowledge of them from his commanding officer, etc. Finding on both charges, Not Guilty, and acquittal approved by reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Wood. (G. O. 14, Dept. Santiago, March 10.)

In the case of a soldier recently tried for desertion, the reviewing authority, Col. E. V. Sumner, remarks: "The record shows that the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of desertion, but, on being sworn as a witness, gave evidence which was inconsistent with his plea. He testifies that he intended to return to his battery immediately but did not do so on account of the serious illness of his mother; that he wore his uniform during his entire absence and made no effort to conceal his position; that, on getting his mother's consent to leave, she being much improved in health, he immediately reported to the nearest military post, Jefferson Barracks, and surrendered himself. The Court on hearing such evidence as the accused gave should have directed the plea 'guilty' to be withdrawn and a plea of 'not guilty' to be entered, and then proceeded to trial of the case on its merits. This was not done, and the reviewing authority is, therefore, constrained to disapprove the entire proceedings. (S. O. 26, Dept. Mo., March 20.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report April 1, 1899, to Maj. J. C. Chance, 5th U. S. Inf., President of the Examining Board appointed by par. 5, S. O. 43, c. 3, D. S., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Art. (Lieut. Col., J. A. U. S. V.); and 2d Lieut. John C. Gilmore, 4th U. S. Art. (Capt., A. A. G. U. S. V.). (D. S., March 30.)

Maj. J. C. Chance, 5th U. S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. James R. Church, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., are detailed as members of the Examining Board appointed by par. 5, S. O. 43, c. 3, D. S., vice Capt. H. K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Inf., and Capt. W. W. Quibben, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (D. S., March 24.)

The officers hereinafter named will report March 27, 1899, to Maj. J. C. Chance, 5th U. S. Inf., president of the Examining Board convened by par. 5, S. O. 43, c. 3, D. S., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. W. T. Martin, 1st Lieut. E. C. Carnahan, 2d Lieut. G. N. Bomford, 2d Lieut. E. J. Williams, 5th U. S. Inf. (D. S., March 24.)

The orders directing 2d Lieuts. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th U. S. Art., and Adolph H. Huguet, 21st U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Governors Island, New York City, is revoked. (W. D., April 19.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Col. James F. Smith, and the 3d (Maj. Sime's) battalion of his regiment, the 1st California Vols., are relieved from duty with the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 28.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Causey, Jr., 4th Virginia, late Abide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. V., will join his regiment at Savannah, Ga. (D. Cuba, April 5.)

1st Lieut. H. Freeman and 2d Lieut. A. A. Haussner, 2d Illinois, will join their regiment at Savannah, Ga. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., a candidate for appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army, will report for examination to Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th U. S. Inf., president Examining Board convened at U. S. Military Hospital No. 2, Havana, Cuba, April 10, 1899. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Kentucky, Maj. George C. Saffarans, commanding, is relieved from duty at Union, and will proceed to Matanzas for duty. (D. M., March 20.)

The Commanding Officer of the Battalion, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., is directed to detail three officers and thirteen men from his command; the Commanding Officer, 2d U. S. Cav., one officer and ten enlisted men from his command; and the Chief Signal Officer two men of the Signal Corps, to make a reconnaissance of the northern portion of the Province of Matanzas, under such instructions as they may receive from the Chief Engineer Officer of the Department. The officer designated from the 2d U. S. Cav. is ordered to report to the Commanding Officer of the Engineer Battalion for instruction.

The remains of Alfred C. Alford, late 1st Lieut., 20th Kansas Vol. Inf., killed in action Feb. 7, 1899, will be forwarded on U. S. transport Scandia to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Lawrence, Kan. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 8.)

Leave, one month, with permission to return to the U. S. and apply for an extension of four months, is granted Capt. E. B. Cassatt, U. S. V. (D. P. R., March 27.)

1st Lieut. Charles J. Hogan, 1st California, suffering from wounds received in action, will proceed on first transport to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to one of the hospitals in that Department for treatment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 8.)

Sick leave, thirty days, is granted Maj. J. M. Liddell, 5th U. S. Inf. (D. S., March 22.)

Maj. E. A. Hickman, 6th Missouri, having completed his examination for appointment as 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army, will report to his regiment at Savannah, Ga. (D. Cuba, April 10.)

Upon arrival of the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., in the District of Guantánamo, and assignment of the companies to stations therein, the 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. will stand relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Santiago, and upon the arrival of the U. S. transport Sedgwick will proceed to Macon, Ga., for muster out. (D. S., March 24.)

The remaining companies of the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. will proceed, under command of Lieut. Col. H. D. Money, 5th U. S. V. I., to Guantánamo, Cuba, to U. S. transport Sedgwick for stations. (D. S., March 24.)

Lieut. Col. D. M. Sells, 9th U. S. V. I., will proceed to Songo, Cuba, and assume command at that place, relieving Maj. D. B. Harrison, 9th U. S. V. I., who will return to San Luis. (D. S., March 25.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Tobin, 2d U. S. V. I., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for special duty. (D. S., March 25.)

Col. J. S. Pettit, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., is appointed a special inspector for all Government property at Manzanillo. (D. S., March 25.)

The leave granted Capt. Frederick C. Hand, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., is extended one month. (W. D., April 18.)

1st Lieut. Edward D. Finley, 1st California, is honorably discharged. (W. D., April 18.)

Leave, one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months and to visit the United States, is granted Maj. Eli D. Hoyle, C. O. O., U. S. V. (Capt., 1st Art., U. S. A.). (D. Cuba, April 14.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.

The following officers, recently appointed, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report for duty pertaining to the recruiting service: 2d Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., Kurtz Epley, Horace P. Hobbs, Arthur M. Shipp, Wallace M. Craigie, Thomas L. Brewer, George W. Wallace, Walter B. McCaskey, Edgar A. Myer, Graham L. Johnson, Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., Richard P. Rifenberck, Jr., U. S. Inf. (W. D., April 19.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the recruiting service: 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, U. S. Inf. (late Sergt., Troop B, 3d U. S. Cav.); 2d Lieut. James D. Reams, U. S. Inf. (late Corp., Co. D, Battalion of Engrs.); 2d Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, U. S. Inf. (late Sergt., Troop A, 6th U. S. Cav.); 2d Lieut. Olin R. Booth, U. S. Inf. (late Private, General Recruiting Service). (W. D., April 19.)

WEST POINT DUTY.

The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1899, and will proceed to join their respective regiments: 1st Lieut. Walter A. Berthel, 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Hazard, 1st U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st U. S. Art. (W. D., April 17.)

The following named officers will report in person for duty to the Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1899: 1st Lieut. William C. Bivers, 1st Cav.; Edwin R. Stuart, C. E., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, 7th U. S. Cav.; Robert S. Abernethy, 3d U. S. Art. (W. D., April 17.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., April 17.)

Electrician Sergt. L. E. Merrill, appointed March 9 from 1st Sergeant, 5th Art., is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton.

Electrician Sergt. James E. Wilson (appointed March 28, 1899, from unassigned artillery recruit) will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, New York. (W. D., March 31.)

2d Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, U. S. Inf., recently appointed from Corporal, Battery G, 4th U. S. Art., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the recruiting service. (W. D., April 15.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the recruiting service: 2d Lieuts. Howard C. Price, James D. Tilford, Wm. S. Bradford, Jack Hayes, Eldred D. Warfield, Francis J. McConnell, John R. Thomas, Jr. (W. D., April 17.)

Capt. William E. Almy, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav., are detailed as additional members of the Military Commission convened at Mayaguez, P. R., vice Maj. Earl D. Thomas, 8th Cav., and Capt. Edwin W. Hurlbut, C. S., U. S. V., relieved. (D. P. R., April 7.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the recruiting service: 2d Lieuts. Frederick R. De Funiak, Jr., Paul Hurst, Reuben Smith, George E. Ball, Godwin Ordway, Walter E. Stewart, Jr., George S. Tiffany, Fred W. Herschler, and John B. Sanford, U. S. Inf. (W. D., April 15.)

The following officers are detailed as Collectors of Customs at the points indicated: Capt. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., at Arecho, P. R.; Capt. P. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., at Aguadilla, P. R.; Capt. C. E. Dentler, 5th Inf., at Humacao, P. R.; 2d Lieut. James P. Brady, 7th Art., at Arroyo, P. R. (D. P. R., April 7.)

Electrician Sergt. W. Thomas (appointed March 9 from Sergeant, 5th Art.), is assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth.

The Commanding General 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, will cause to be prepared and placed in condition for occupancy as soon as practicable the Hilo custom house and such public buildings as may be necessary for the quartering of troops, and the military hospital of that city. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 1.)

Those of the officers named who belong to the line of the Regular Army will be relieved from their present duties as soon as practicable, and will then join their proper commands.

Leave for one month, with permission to return to U. S. and apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf., to take effect May 1, 1899. (D. P. R., April 3.)

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, 19th Inf., is assigned to the command of his regiment, to date from March 23, 1899. (D. P. R., April 3.)

2d Lieut. William O. Wright, Jr., 19th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. D, of his regiment, to date from March 10, 1899. (D. P. R., April 3.)

A Military Commission is appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R., April 10, 1899. Detail: Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Conrad Stacey, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf.; J. A. (D. P. R., April 3.)

1st Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. E, of his regiment, to date from March 24, 1899. (D. P. R., April 3.)

Leave for two weeks, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted A. A. Surg. W. G. Young, U. S. A. (D. P. R., April 1.)

1st Lieut. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. L, to date from March 24, 1899. (D. P. R., April 1.)

Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf., is assigned to the command of the 1st Battalion, of the 19th Inf., comprising Cos. B, C, G and M, of his regiment, to date from March 24, 1899. (D. P. R., April 1.)

Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of the 2d Battalion, of the 11th Inf., comprising Cos. C, D, L and M, of his regiment, to date from March 12, 1899. (D. P. R., April 1.)

An Army Redding Board is appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb. Detail: Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Egon A. Koepfer, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Art.; Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th U. S. Cav.; Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Grote Hutcherson, Acting Judge Adv., U. S. A., Recorder. (W. D., April 19.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., APRIL 20.

Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf., to join his regiment. The following are relieved from duty at West Point and will proceed to join their regiments: Capt. Samson L. Faison, 1st Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Paine, all 13th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., detailed as member Board to meet at Fort Slocum May 3 instead of Lieut. Col. Carl A. Woodruff, 7th Art., relieved. The Board will meet at Fort Wadsworth instead of Fort Slocum.

A Board to consist of Col. Wm. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas T. Raymond, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, May 15, for the examination of officers of the Medical Department for their fitness for promotion. 1st Lieut. Alex-

ander S. Porter, Asst. Surg., will report to Col. Forwood for examination.

Capt. Henry R. Lemly, 7th Art., is upon his own application retired after over thirty years' service.

Capt. Harry P. Hodges, C. E., will proceed to Cincinnati and relieve Maj. Wm. H. Bixby and Capt. Geo. A. Zinn. The assignment of 1st Lieut. Preston Brown to the 2d Inf. is announced.

Officers of infantry recently promoted are assigned to regiments as follows: 1st Lieuts. William D. Conrad and Thomas Franklin, to the 23d Inf.; Geo. H. Steele, 10th; Paul Giddings, 3d; George L. Byroade, 3d; Ira L. Reeves, 17th; Alfred T. Smith, 12th; Bert H. Merchant, 8th; Fred L. Munson, 9th; Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th; John E. Hunt, 25th; Charles D. Roberts, 17th; John K. Moore, 15th; Claude H. Miller, 24th; George W. Helms, 19th; Rufus E. Longne, 11th; Edward A. Roche, 15th; Wm. M. Fassett, 21st; Geo. F. Baltzell, 5th; Edgar T. Conley, 21st; Edgar T. Collins, 8th; Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th; Warren S. Barlow, 15th; John G. Workizer, 2d; Curtis W. Otwell, 7th; Francis K. Meade, 21st; Harvey W. Miller, 13th; Daniel G. Berry, 1st; Harold Hammond, 8th; Alvan C. Read, 13th; Ira C. Welborn, 9th; Romulus F. Walton, 10th; Joseph F. Gohn, 14th; Patrick A. Connolly, 21st; Ralph A. Clay, 14th; John B. Schoeffel, 9th; Benjamin P. Nicklin, 4th; John W. French, 11th; Geo. M. Grimes, 20th; Wm. B. Folwell, 1st; Wm. K. Naylor, 18th; Harry A. Eaton, 8th; Campbell King, 1st; George C. Martin, 2d; Edward E. Downes, 1st; Geo. J. Holden, 10th; Harry E. Whitney, 2d; Carl A. Martin, 25th; Geo. D. Arrowood, 25th; G. Souland Turner, 10th.

Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell will remain on duty at Plattsbarracks.

Lieut. Ralph A. Clay will remain on duty with 13th Inf. until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will join the 14th Inf.

Lieuts. Benjamin P. Nicklin, Wm. K. Naylor, Harry K. Whitney, and G. Souland Turner will join their respective regiments.

Leave for twenty days granted Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Inf.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the Board convened in Washington to examine persons designated for appointment as Paymasters in the Army, vice Maj. Walter Reed, Surg.

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFFORD (formerly Mississippi). Sailed April 17, Santiago to New York.

BURNSIDE (formerly Rita). At Havana.

CENTENNIAL. At Manila.

CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed March 24, San Francisco to Manila.

COMAL. At Tunis, Cuba.

CLEVELAND. Sailed March 20, San Francisco to Manila.

CROOK (formerly Pomanian). At Santiago.

DIXIE. Sailed April 19, Havana to Savannah.

GRANT (formerly Mohawk). Sailed March 24, Manila to San Francisco.

HANCOCK (formerly Arizona). Sailed April 19, San Francisco to Manila.

HOOKER (formerly Panama). At New York.

INDIANA. In port at Negros, P. I.

INGALLS (formerly Clearwater). At New York.

KILPATRICK. At Savannah, April 11.

LOGAN (formerly Manitoba). At Savannah.

LEELANAW. At San Francisco. Expected to be ready April.

McLELLAN (formerly Port Victor). At New York.

McPHERSON (formerly Oudam). At Santiago.

MEADE (formerly Berlin). At Havana.

MORGAN CITY. At San Francisco.

NEWPORT. At San Francisco.

OHIO. At San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA. At Cebu, P. I.

PORTLAND. Sailed April 16, Manila to San Francisco.

ROANOKE. At Manila.

SEDGWICK (formerly Chester). At Cienfuegos.

SENATOR. At San Francisco.

SHERIDAN (formerly Massachusetts). At Manila.

SHERMAN (formerly Mobile). Sailed April 3, Manila to San Francisco.

ST. PAUL. At Hilo, P. I.

TACOMA. At Manila.

TERRY (formerly Hartford). At Havana.

THOMAS. At Savannah.

VALENCIA. Sailed April 18, Manila to San Francisco.

WARREN (formerly Scandlin). Arrived San Francisco April 17.

ZEALANDIA. Sailed March 28, San Francisco to Manila.

Hospital Ships.

MISSOURI. Arrived Old Point, April 12.

THE ALID (formerly Bay State). At Manila.

THE ALID. At New York, April 15.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, April 19.

Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton returned from lake country 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. Insurgents much scattered; retreat before our forces, await opportunity to attack detachments. Better class of people tired of war; desire peace. Enemy build hope on return of our Volunteers to United States. Its army much demoralized, and loss by desertions and death large. Will probably prosecute guerrilla warfare, looting and burning country which it occupied. Health and spirits of troops good. Volunteers' return will commence about May 5. Will render willing service until return transports are available. Embarkation will continue through June and July. Reports from Visayan Islands continue very encouraging. Inter-island commerce heavy; customs receipts increasing.

OTIS.

Manila, April 18.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers, and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles, as reported by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat, was ambushed, fired upon, and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief O. M. W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate E. J. Nygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vandoit, Seaman W. H. Ryders and O. W. Woodburg, Apprentices D. G. A. Venile and A. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen S. Briscoe and G. B. McDonald, Land-men L. P. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey.

DEWEY.

Manila, April 21.

Adjutant General, Washington. Additional casualties: Wounded, April 17, Pvt. W. D. Walker, Co. A, 2d Oregon, foot, moderate; Pvt. Nicholas Hanson, Co. A, 13th Minnesota, thigh, severe; Pvt. Albert R. Straub, Co. D, face, severe; Corp. G. H. Burrougham, Co. H, side, slight; Pvt. William M. Winders, Co. C, chest, severe, all of the 1st Washington.

OTIS.

We observe that a correspondent of a Kingston (Jamaica) paper speaks in high terms of Col. Jas. S. Pettit's regiment, the 4th U. S. Volunteers, made up of Virginians, which he saw at Manzanillo. The correspondent, who says he has been an English soldier, declares that half of the regiment are fully equal to the British Foot Guards, and that the physique of the regiment is far above that of the British infantry of the line. The correspondent enthusiastically continues: "The American and British soldier would make grand com-

grades in arms, both having exactly the same sentiments, and military qualifications. The West Point officers in Cuba, keep up their reputation of being second to none in the world. They are splendid in drills, quite equal to the very best British Adjutants. Manzanillo is, I am told, under martial law. One would not think so, under the mild and paternal rule of Colonel Pettit."

Havana, April 19.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Deaths in Cuba for April 19: Puerto Principe—Pvt. Albert B. Jackson, Co. K, 8th Cav., April 19; typhoid; Pvt. John H. Fazzler, Co. C, 8th Cav., April 19, typhoid; Pvt. Robert Groves, Co. A, 8th Cav., April 19, typhoid; Pvt. Samuel Deturk, Co. I, 15th Inf., April 19, at Ciego de Avila, pneumonia.
BROOKE.

STATE FORCES.

In the Colorado National Guard J. C. Overmeyer, of Pueblo, was on April 11 officially announced as Adjutant General (vice Brig. Gen. Lewis Barnum, commission expired), with rank of Brigadier General.

Adj. Gen. Van Keuren, of Connecticut, under date of April 15, makes this announcement: "The Command-in-Chief desires to express to the officers and enlisted men of the Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, his appreciation of their patriotism and fidelity during the eight months of comparative inactivity incident to the routine of Army camp life. Like other organizations from Connecticut, the regiment saw no service at the front, but the small percentage of mortality from disease and the splendid physical condition of the regiment upon its return home are the best evidences of the discipline enforced as well as the vigilance and efficiency of the several commanding officers. With their comrades who preceded them as Volunteers, they merit all the commendation, honor and glory that a grateful commonwealth can bestow, and history will accord them on its pages unstinted praise for loyalty and faithfulness. The regiment's honored dead who perished from disease deserve tender recognition, and their names will be inscribed upon the roll of honor as having died in the performance of duty, for 'country and country's flag.'"

The New Jersey National Guard is to be organized into one division of two brigades. In each there will be two regiments of twelve companies each, divided into three battalions. There will be a light battery and one troop of cavalry attached to each brigade and a signal corps attached to the division. This force will number some 3,750 to 4,000 officers and men. The plan of reorganization involves the disbandment of the present regimental organizations of the Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh Regiments. The three regiments constituting the present Second Brigade would, by a reassignment of the companies, be reduced to two regiments. The thirty-six companies constituting the First Brigade will be reduced to twenty-four companies by a process of consolidation. It has been decided to hold no encampment at Sea Girt this year. Next year there will be an encampment of the entire division. Rifle practice will be held as usual at Sea Girt this summer. Gen. Sewell has announced these appointments on his division staff: Thomas F. Chambers, Colonel and A. A. G.; Daniel B. Murphy, Colonel and Inspector General; A. Judson Clark, Colonel and Chief of Artillery; Hamilton Markley, Lieutenant Colonel; W. J. Sewell and James M. Howard, Majors and Aids.

Maj. Gen. Roe reviewed the 71st New York at its armory on the evening of April 17, and the command made a very creditable showing. Col. A. T. Francis, who had but recently recovered from illness, was in command. There was a large turnout, the regiment looked exceptionally well, and the armory was crowded with spectators. Lieut. W. R. Hill, of Co. E, has been elected Captain. He was in command of the company during the Cuban campaign, and is very popular.

Lieut. J. J. Byrne, of Co. K, 9th New York, is to be elected Captain, vice Morris, elected Colonel.

Co. H, 22d New York, has elected Lieut. B. Usher Captain, and Co. I, 13th New York, has elected Lieut. James T. Lynch, Jr., Captain.

The veterans of the 12th New York will hold their annual dinner at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, May 2. Gen. James McLeer will review the 3d Battery, New

York, at its armory Friday night, April 28. An exhibition drill will follow, and a dance will conclude the entertainment.

Before the 23d New York goes to camp at Peekskill it will make several practice marches near home of an evening. This will include cooking and erecting tents.

Maj. J. W. Tumbridge, Engineer Officer of the 2d Brigade, New York, who has been organizing an Engineer Corps, has it about ready for muster in. The men will be divided into squads as follows: Fortification squad, balloon squad, survey squad, bridge squad, pontoon squad, submarine mine squad, railway squad and road squad. The State uniform will be worn, and equipments, tools, etc., will be furnished by the State.

In the Pennsylvania Guard the annual musters are now being made. The following are the figures of the muster of the 1st and 2d Regiments: The several companies of the 1st Inf. showed the following strength: Officers, 22; men, 460; total, 482. The 2d Infantry's field return was as follows: Officers, 29, men, 371; total, 400.

RECENT DEATHS.

John L. Lay, the inventor of the torpedo which bears his name, and a former Engineer officer of the U. S. N., died in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, April 19, 1899. He registered at the hospital April 3, as John L. Lewis, widower, sixty-eight years old, and with no home, and maintained secrecy as to himself up to the day of his death. Then he disclosed his identity. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and appointed from Iowa a 2d Assistant Engineer in the Navy, July 8, 1861. He was promoted 1st Assistant Engineer, Oct. 15, 1863, and resigned May 22, 1865. When Lieut. Cushing volunteered to destroy the Confederate ram Albemarle during the War of the Rebellion, Lay accompanied the expedition.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hildy, U. S. A., retired, who died April 17, at Salt Lake City, Utah, had a long and distinguished record, dating from 1861, when he went to the front as a private of Co. C, 71st New York State Militia. He was soon afterwards appointed a Captain of the 15th Maine Infantry, Maine being his native State, and served as such until March 25, 1865, when he was mustered out. He then was appointed Captain, 5th New York Artillery, and was mustered out in July, 1865. In February, 1866, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 16th U. S. Infantry, was assigned to the cavalry in 1870, was a Captain of the 7th Cavalry for nearly 21 years, was promoted Major in 1892, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th U. S. Cavalry, recently, and was retired at his own request, April 8. The deceased held the brevet of Captain for gallantry during the Civil War.

The Cleveland "Leader," referring to the sad death of Lieut. Ralph E. Meyer, 12th U. S. Inf., who was lost overboard April 11 while en route on the Sheridan to Manila, says: "Three brothers survive the deceased. One, Orin B. Meyer, is a Lieutenant in the 3d Cav., stationed at Augusta, Ga. Another, Edward S. Meyer, is a professor of German at Adelbert College. The youngest brother is now preparing for the Naval Academy. There is no more distinguished citizen in Cleveland than Gen. Ed. S. Meyer, the father of the young soldier so tragically lost at sea. Gen. Meyer served with distinction throughout the Civil War. He was severely wounded a number of times, and still suffers from this cause. Gen. Meyer's son, Lieut. Orin B. Meyer, of Troop H, 3d U. S. Cav., also bears a wound received in the service of his country. He was wounded at Santiago, narrowly escaping death. His father went for him, and brought him to Cleveland, where he and his mother nursed him through his illness. The family is one of brave and fearless fighters."

Many will regret to learn of the death at Annapolis, April 16, of Mrs. Caroline E. Cook, wife of Capt. Francis E. Cook, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn. The bereaved husband had been summoned and was on his way home at the time.

Lieut. Angel Hope Freeman, the British officer killed in Samoa, April 1, while gallantly fighting in the company of American officers and sailors, was second in command of H. M. S. Tauranga, Capt. Leslie Stuart, commanding. He had seen much and exciting service. He joined the ship on April 1, 1897. When the British

squadron bombarded Alexandria on July 11, 1882, Lieut. Freeman was a midshipman on the Monarch, one of the British vessels, and he served on that ship throughout the Egyptian war. For his services during the bombardment and with shore parties he received the Egyptian medal, the Alexandria clasp and the Khedive's bronze star. While serving on H. M. S. Tourmaline he was present at a regatta at Barbadoes, West Indies, Jan. 28, 1890. A pinnacle of the Comus capsized and Petty Officer Roe was thrown into the water. At great risk of death from sharks that infested the waters, Freeman plunged overboard and rescued Roe. For this act he received a bronze medal from the Royal Humane Society. He was a naval cadet in 1877, midshipman in 1879, and Lieutenant in 1887.

A venerable lady, Mrs. Mary Atwater Barry, well known in former years to the Army, died in St. Paul, April 9, in her eightieth year. She was the widow of Lieut. Garry Barry, 1st U. S. Inf., a graduate of West Point, who resigned March 31, 1847.

The large number of casualties caused by the active operations in the Philippines puts it beyond our power to give to all those who have died for their country the mention which their records merit, and we will, therefore, receive with special appreciation information as to the dead that will be of service in our columns; such, for example, has been furnished us by a friend of the late Lieut. J. C. Gregg, 4th Inf., who writes: "He was one of the few (if not the only one), Army officers, who graduated at West Point, at the Torpedo School at Willets Point, and at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Leavenworth. He had done the most remarkable target shooting on record in the Army; for he entered the competitions in 1893, for the first time, and won the first prize in his department, and carried off the honors at the Army competition as well. He graduated as first Captain at West Point, was among the first three or four at the Torpedo School, and received the highest recommendations on his diploma at the Fort Leavenworth school. He was Gen. Robert H. Hall's first Aid during the war with Spain, and held the position of Brigade Quartermaster, and that of Division Quartermaster, likewise, while with that excellent officer. He was Gen. Hall's first Aid in the Philippines also. He had belonged to and had served in three different regiments during his short service. As he grew in years he took a marked and commendable interest in all newly appointed officers, which always had a wholesome influence upon the objects of it."

Among the Army orders we publish from week to week are some which may not be considered strictly military, but are none the less interesting to the soldier as showing the methods of civil administration pursued by the Army in our new possessions and the conditions under which our Army officers are compelled to carry on their work.

A German paper gives the following method of detecting small cracks in steel tools: The tool, near the cutting edge, is to be dipped in petroleum, which must be rubbed off clean and the surface then wiped with chalk. The petroleum, which has entered the fine cracks, sweats out on the chalk, and the rent is visible in its whole extent.

During the present year not less than fifty additions to the British Navy will be commissioned, and some six or eight launches of entirely new vessels will occur.

NEW SERVICE FROM NEW YORK TO POINTS ON NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD, VIA LYNCHBURG.

The Southern Railway announces through car service leaving New York daily at 2:30 p. m., also connections at Washington with Congressional limited, leaving New York at 3:20 p. m., for Roanoke, Va., Salem, Christiansburg, East Radford, Pulaski, Wytheville, Glade Springs, Abingdon, Bristol, and points southwest. For full particulars, rates and Sleeping Car reservation, call on or address Alex. S. Thwait, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Ry., 271 Broadway, New York.

April 19.
bringing
retreat be-
so attack
tired of our
arm of our
demoral
Will prob-
d burning
of troops
at May 5
sports are
June and
the very en-
tains re-
OTIS.
April 18.
ast of La-
cuing and
of eighty
were sur-
insurgents
es. Lieut.
on of the
shed, fire
rgents re-
wing are
chief O. M.
Mate E. J.
Y. H. Ry-
A. Venille
erson and J.
Dewey.
April 21.
vt. W. O.
vt. Nich-
vero; Pvt.
H. Bur-
Winders.
OTIS.
gston (Ja-
s, S. Pe-
ade up of
The corre-
soldier, de-
ual to the
of the line
es: "The
rand com-



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar




Army & Navy Uniforms

Blue Serge and Khaki Uniforms

Oak Hall Clothing Co.,

95 to 105 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



PENSION

JOHN W. MORRIS.
Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
377 in civil war, 18 adjudicating claims, city since.

Regulation Army Corps Badges

Enameled on Gilded Silver or Solid 14 Kt. Gold.

Presentation Swords

INSIGNIA, BADGES, MEDALS, ROSETTES, BUTTONS, ETC.

Made in Their Own Factory—Highest Designing Talent—Strict Supervision of Quality and Finish.

The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.



HUCKINS' SOUPS

ESTABLISHED 1855

20 VARIETIES
QUARTS, PINTS, 1/2 PINTS

DEVILED MEATS

HAM, CHICKEN, TONGUE AND TURKEY

In 1/2lb. and 1/4lb. Tins

Specially adapted to use of Army and Navy.

STANDARD MILITARY BOOKS.

New Books—Now Ready.

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE, by Col. Jas. W. Powell.
TACTICAL ORGANIZATION AND USES OF MACHINE GUNS IN THE FIELD, by Lieut. John H. Park r.
REGIMENTAL RECRUITING, by 1st Lieut. H. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., U. S. A.
WAGNER'S Organization and Tactics, Security and Information. Catechism of Outpost Duty.
BLANCHARD'S Manual of Military Field Engineering.
Military Map Reading.
ROOT'S Military Topography and Sketching.
DICKMAN'S Translation. The Conduct of War. Field Holder.
SWIFT'S War Game Simplified.
BATCHELOR'S Infantry Fire: Its Use in Battle.
CARTER'S Horse, Saddles and Bridles.
GODDARD'S Field Message Book. Manual for Cavalry.
PARKER'S The Gatling at Santiago.
HILL'S English-Spanish Pocket Manual.
SPURGIN'S Infantry Drill Regulations. (Extended Order.)
ROWELL'S Military Courtesy and Guard Duty.
Write for our Circular.

Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.



WHITMAN SADDLES.

Special discount to U. S. A. Officers and military organizations. Illustrated Whitman Saddle Co. Catalogue sent free, giving all existing styles and qualities of saddles and equestrian goods generally.

Back & Neillbeck, 106 Chambers Street, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.


D. S. Morgan
U. Building, Buffalo, N. Y., March 29, 1899.—
Sealed proposals for construction of Concrete Superstructure on Breakwater at Buffalo Harbor, N. Y., will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., May 10, 1899, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

GERMAN VIEW OF BRITISH NAVY.

"The British Navy," by A. Stenzel, a retired captain in the Imperial German navy, and translated by A. Sonnenschein, is a sympathetic, close, and technical study of the naval power of England. The book is written for the enlightenment of Germans and is the first of a proposed series of volumes studying the various European fleets, with a view of being thoroughly posted as to strength and weakness in these mighty engines of war.

1 Vol. Octavo, colored plates, \$5.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
31 West 23d St., New York.



Ames Sword Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Regulation and Presentation

ARMY and NAVY SWORDS....

"Ross's Royal" BELFAST GINGER ALE

IS MADE FROM THE FAMOUS ROYAL SPRING WATER, PURE JAMAICA GINGER AND CARBONIC ACID GAS.

BRITISH NAVY.

The English Navy estimates for 1899-1900 provide a total expenditure of \$132,972,500, an increase of \$14,080,500, almost equally divided between personal and material. There are 110,640 officers, seamen, engineers, coastguards and Royal Marines, an increase of 4,250.

The following ships have been, or will be, completed in the yards during 1898-99: Dreadnought, *Porte*, *Brisk*, *Cossack*, *Tartar*, *Superb*, *Edinburgh*, *Pylades*, *Buzzard*, *Dolphin*, *Comus*, *Crescent*, *Orlando*, *St. George*, *Sybil*, *Bellona*, *Marathon*, *Seagull*, *Collingwood*, *Cambrian*, *Blonde*, *Calypso*, *Salamander*, *Sheldrake*, *Aetolus*, *Char-ydiis*, *Retribution*, *Spartan*, *Rainbow* and *Philomel*. The following ships are in hand: *Hecate*, *Speedy*, *Active*, *Scout*, *Pique*, *Blanche*, *Blake*, *Astraea*, *Cordelia* and *Partridge*.

In the coming financial year it is proposed to commence in the dockyards two battleships (design not decided), two armored first-class cruisers, 9,800 tons, three smaller cruisers (design not decided), and two sloops for river service.

The manufacture of guns is keeping pace with the requirements. A design of a new and more powerful 12-inch B. L. wire gun for the formidable class of battleships has been approved. The first gun has been delivered, and is now under trial. A new design of 9.2-inch B. L. wire gun for the armored cruisers of the *Cressy* and *Drake* classes has also been approved. The first gun is under manufacture, and not yet completed. The conversion of 6-inch B. L. guns to quick-firers for sea-going ships will be completed by the end of the present financial year. Provision has been made to convert similar guns to quick-firers for the Royal Naval Reserve batteries and drill ships. The supply of the magazine rifle to the whole of the naval service has now been completed. Considerable progress has been made in the issue of cordite cartridges to the fleet for quick-firing guns, and the policy of supplying cordite ammunition for heavy B. L. guns is being continued. There is no difficulty in getting all of the cordite needed. The manufacture of gun mountings of all types is proceeding satisfactorily, and the results obtained at prize firing show that the rapidity of fire of heavy guns is most satisfactory. In the mountings now under construction it is hoped that these results will be still further improved.

We observe that the return for 1898 of rifle practice of petty officers and men of the Navy shows a falling off in general average to 147.78 in the previous year to 134.53 points. Only 11,626 men took part.

The English battleship *Implacable*, launched at Devonport March 10, was laid down July 15, 1898, and the work on her has averaged some 150 tons during the eight months since then. This vessel is sister ship to the formidable and the *Irresistible*, and her leading dimensions are: Length, 400 feet; breadth, 75 feet; mean draught, 26.9 feet; displacement is 15,000 tons, and her estimated speed is 18 knots. She is the largest vessel ever built at Devonport. Her side armor, which is 9 inches thick and 15 feet deep, extends for a length of 216 feet. The battleship *Glory* was floated from Messrs. Laird Brothers' building dock, Birkenhead, on the following day, March 11, and is to be completed in six months. The *Glory* is of the *Canopus* class, and is 390 feet long, 74 feet beam, has a mean draught of about 26 feet 6 inches, and will have a displacement of 12,900 tons, with a freeboard forward of 22 feet 6 inches, and aft of 19 feet. Her estimated speed is 18½ knots, with 13,500 indicated horse-power, and her coal capacity is 2,000 tons. She, of course, has twin screws, and her engines are triple expansion, with cylinders 30 inches, 49 inches and 80 inches, with 51-inch stroke. Her armament will consist of four 12-inch 46-ton guns mounted in barbets, in pairs; forty-three quick-firing guns of varying sizes, and four submerged torpedo tubes for 18-inch torpedoes. Her armor is of Harvey steel, and a protective deck from the lower edge of the armor covers the machinery, magazines and other vital parts.

The Coroner's Jury which investigated the boiler explosion on the British warship *Terrible*, due to the bursting of a welded boiler tube, considered that no blame attached to the officers, but they recommended for the consideration of the authorities the advisability of discontinuing the use of welded tubes for the future. The London "Engineer" says: "The tube failed at a weld, and was the fifth which had given way. Mr. Morley had not heard of the failure of any solid drawn tubes in a Belleville boiler. It appears that the boilers of the *Terrible* contain numbers of welded tubes, and there is reason to believe that they have so far undergone deterioration that failure after failure may be anticipated. As it would be little short of manslaughter to send the ship to sea under the circumstances, it seems that she will have to be fitted with new boilers at once, or, at all events, with new tubes, which means much the same thing. The *Terrible* has done a great deal of desultory steaming; and the experience so far obtained with her boilers does not justify Sir John Durston's prognostication that Belleville boilers will last six or seven years. It has been stated that the lower tubes were choked up with dirt, and that this brought about the explosion, but, according to the evidence given at the inquest, the tubes were clean. The Admiralty is carrying out an expert inquiry; we trust that the results will be made public."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 18, 1899.

Gen. R. F. Bernard, U. S. A., retired, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, accompanied by his wife and son, visited the post last week. Gen. Bernard's son is a candidate for admission to the Military Academy, having received one of the recent Presidential appointments. Another son was killed in battle before Santiago. Gen. Bernard's son-in-law, Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav., was stationed at the post as instructor in the Department of Drawing last year.

On Saturday afternoon, April 15, a number of Cadets enjoyed a game of polo on the cavalry plain, while a practice game of baseball was in progress. The last Saturday of the month is the date set for the opening of the baseball season, April 20. The other dates, which have been already given, are: May 6, Trinity; May 13, Wesleyan; May 20, Columbia; May 27, Cornell.

On Saturday evening, through the kindness of Mr. William W. Ellsworth, of New York, the Cadets enjoyed a rare treat in the form of an illustrated lecture on the treason of Arnold and the fate of André. The stereoscopic views, which added much to the interest of a very able lecture, were excellent. A very fine view of the Point from Constitution Island, and a perfect reproduction of the tablet in the Cadet chapel, bearing the title and the date of birth of Benedict Arnold, with the name erased, and the date of death left blank, called forth enthusiastic applause.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 18, occurred the funeral of Pvt. Tranbitt, retired, formerly of the Engineer detachment. The deceased soldier, who was over seventy years of age, was killed by the discharge of his pistol while engaged in cleaning the weapon on Saturday night. The interment was at the post cemetery with full military honors.

A handsome monument of red granite has been placed in the cemetery to mark the grave of Mrs. Mary Sherwood Larned.

The event of general interest this week is the marriage of Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the Military Academy, and Miss Julie Fay Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, of New York. The wedding will take place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 19, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City. The officiating clergymen will be the Rev. Dr.

Greer, rector of the church; Rev. Dr. Shipman, father of the groom, and the Bishop of New York. Miss Cecilia Miles, daughter of Gen. Miles, will be maid of honor, and Mr. Raymond Shipman, brother of the groom, will be best man. The ushers will be Lieut. Julian B. Lindsay and Dr. Duval, of West Point; Col. Marion Maus, aide-de-camp to Gen. Miles, and Messrs. S. Rowe Bradley, Edward Liddon Patterson, Prescott Slade, Stowe Phelps and Schuyler Schieffelin. The officers of the Army will wear full uniform. The gown of the bride will be of white satin, that of the maid of honor, of violet crepe. After the ceremony a reception will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley at 802 Fifth avenue. Dr. Duval and Lieut. Lindsay left the post on Monday afternoon to attend the dinner given to the members of the wedding party on Monday evening. Upon the return from their wedding trip the newly married couple will occupy the Chaplain's quarters on Wilson Terrace.

Mrs. W. E. Welsh, of Denver, Colo., wife of Lieut. W. E. Welsh, now on duty in Cuba, was among the guests registered at the hotel during the past week.

Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, who will be relieved on Aug. 14th, has been on duty at the Academy since August, 1895. He served in the Department of Modern Languages, as instructor and subsequently as Assistant Professor of the French Language, and since June last has been Adjutant of the post. His ability in the performance of the duties of department and staff has been marked, and his approaching departure is sincerely regretted by all. Lieut. Hazzard has recently undergone examination for promotion, and will shortly wear the bars of a 1st Lieutenant. His new station is as yet only a matter of conjecture, as his promotion may cause his transfer to another regiment. Lieut. Rivers, who will succeed Lieut. Hazzard, has already served a term of duty at the post as Assistant Quartermaster.

A salute in honor of the arrival at the post of General Chaffee was fired shortly after 1 o'clock to-day.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. D.—A Quartermaster Sergeant of a company, troop or battery ranks next after First Sergeant.

T. D.—Apply to Francis Bannermann, 579 Broadway, New York City.

SACRAMENTO.—The U. S. sloop of war *St. Marys* was at Sydney, Australia, Dec. 4, 1871, to Jan. 3, 1872. Left Honolulu Aug. 7, 1872. At British Columbia, Nov. 14, 1872, and arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1872.

SUBSCRIBER.—The address of Lieut. Harry A. Field, U. S. N., is U. S. S. Philadelphia, Apia, Samoa.

S. C. F.—Palpitation of the heart is, we think, a sufficient cause for the rejection of a candidate to Annapolis.

L. C. M.—There will be a vacancy to Annapolis from the 2d District of New Jersey in 1903, and from the 7th District in 1904.

L. O. C.—General Duffield's brigade belonged to the 3d Division, 5th Army Corps, at the date you mention.

SERGEANT.—The regulations you name are entitled to one month's extra pay, if their service within the limits of the U. S. is as you state.

A REGULAR.—John W. Morris, of Washington, D. C., advertises in the Army and Navy Journal that he prosecutes claims, etc. Write him as to your case. He was late principal examiner in the U. S. Pension Bureau.

R. S. T. asks: "Why am I ordered to Manila for duty. I served nearly four months in Cuba," etc. Answer.—We presume because you were suitable for the duty required of you there. Duty is a thing to be performed cheerfully and uncomplainingly, and not on every change of station, etc., to grumble and inquire as to reasons. The War Department is presumed to know best where to place the staff for duty with troops, especially in the field.

CAPT. W. A. T.—Write to Mrs. E. V. Smith, Governors Island, N. Y.

H. Z.—Write to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, for a circular containing full information as to the examinations and qualifications of candidates for admission. Your other question will be answered later.



"Sorosis"

The New Shoe for Women.

Customers tell us every day that this is "the most comfortable Shoe ever worn." Twenty different styles, all sizes, one price.

\$3.50 per pair.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th St.,

New York.

CHICKEN

Newest Sensation for Luncheons.

Mixed Chicken highly seasoned with Mexican spices and wrapped in corn husks. Unique, delightful. At grocers, half pound can mailed for 15¢ in stamps.

TAMALE

ARMOUR PACKING CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. U.S.A.

Arnold
Constable & Co.
Spring Underwear.

Cattwright and Warner's Underwear, Spring Weights.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Merino, Silk, and Lisle Thread Underwear. Swiss Ribbed Union Suits.

Hosiery.

Ladies' and Children's plain ribbed and open work Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery.

Golf and Bicycle Hosiery.

Broadway & 19th St.
NEW YORK.

DRINK



C. H. SIMPSON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
Financial Agents.
ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Stern Bros

are now showing
their entire Spring Importations of

Lyons and Paris

Novelty Silks

among which will be found
Persian Cashmere, Velours Frise,
Taffetas Giverine Mousseline
and Soyeux Printed Satin Liberty

Dress Fabrics

Dotted Crepe de Chine,
Persian Bordered Voile Laine,
Crepons for Street and Evening Wear,
Novelties in Black Grenadines,
New Effects in
Printed Challies and Satin Stripes,
Fancy Back Cloths
for Cycling and Golfing

Cotton

Dress Goods

Organdie Mousseline, Broche Swisses,
Scotch Gingham, Madras
and Novelty Zephyrs,
Irish Dimities and French Percales

West 23d St., N.Y.

JACKSON
59 NEW YORK
Carmine Street,
NEW YORK.
MEMORIAL TABLETS.
Illustrated Hand-Book by mail free.

GENTLEMEN, HUNTING
A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL PRESENT
FOR A LADY, 17-70, WILL FIND

THE BETHLEHEM
SHOULDER SHAWL

a most appropriate Birthday or Wedding
gift. They are entirely handwoven (about 40
inches square, with 6-inch fringe) at Bethle-
hem by expert Saxon weavers. Softest wool
and silk—warp silk and web wool—in rich
light green, delicate pink, recherche red,
pure white or black color.

When ordering, state color wanted.
(Appetizing Moravian Sugar Cakes—German Kaffee
Kuchen—recipe sent with every shawl.)

Postpaid and Registered on receipt of
\$7.50—check, draft, or money order—to

THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.,
12 Moravian Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.



Solid Merit

is the foundation on
which is built the
enduring fame of the

Remington
Standard Typewriter

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT
327 Broadway, New York

Wedding

Invitations

Newest Styles for Spring Weddings

Calling Cards

Mail Orders receive Special Attention

Dempsey & Carroll

West 23d Street, New York

Among the many stories about Adml. Dewey, none more clearly illustrates his modesty than the one attributed to Chief Engr. James Entwistle, of the Raleigh, who tells this anecdote: He said he went with Adml. Dewey three days after the battle to look over the wrecks of the Spanish fleet. "As we surveyed the sunken wrecks strewn along the shore," he said, "I became impressed with the importance and magnitude of what had been done, and I remarked to the Admiral: 'This was noble, George.' 'I have to thank Farragut for it,' Dewey replied. 'I was with him at Mobile, and I have never forgotten the lesson I learned there.'"

In making a comparison between the Indians' and Filipinos' warlike qualities, Maj. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. Vols., now on his way home from Manila, in a recent interview said that the Filipino as a soldier or fighter resembled very much the American Indian, though he thought the Indian the braver of the two races. The native Filipinos are persistent. They are not easily discouraged, and when cornered they will fight to the death of the last man before they will surrender. The General added, by way of explanation: "This was shown on the 5th of February, when my division made its advance to its present position. In one place I remember after a charge of our men a whole company of Filipinos suffered death fighting to the last in their trenches rather than be captured. But as a rule they will offer fight only from under cover, much like Indian fighting."

The Club Cocktails

Manhattan,
Martini, Whiskey,
Holland Gin,
Tom Gin, Vermouth,
and York.

For the Yacht.
For the Sea Shore.
For the Mountains.
For the Fishing Party.
For the Camping Party.
For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete without them.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

39 Broadway, New York, Hartford, Conn.
And 20 Piccadilly, W., London, England.

ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

Jabon de Arnica.
Savon Dentifrice D'Arnica.
Arnica Zahn Seife.

The Only International Dentifrice.

The Standard for 30 years.
Preserves and whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums—sweetens the breath.

25c at All Druggists.

C. H. STRONG & CO., Props., Chicago, U. S. A.

R. POOLE & SON CO.
ENGINEERS,
FOUNDERS,
AND
MACHINISTS.
BALTIMORE, MD.
MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HEAVY MACHINERY.
REQUIRING FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS.
HANDSOME, EFFICIENT, DURABLE.
MACHINE MOLDED SHAFTING
AND PLAIN GEARING.
POOLE-LEFFEL TURBINE
WATER-WHEELS.
ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS is known all over the world as the great regulator.

BORN.

LADUE.—At Willets Point, N. Y., April 10, 1899, to Evelyn Knight Ladue, wife of Lieut. William B. Ladue, U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BERGER-MERRIAM.—At Denver, Colo., April 5, 1899, Miss Carrie Merriam, daughter of Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., to Mr. Bart Berger.

HOUSTON-HARPER.—At New York City, April 12, 1899, Mr. Buchanan Houston, son of Mr. J. B. Houston, formerly an officer of the U. S. Navy, to Miss T. Belle Harper.

LOWELL-WORDEN.—At New York City, April 10, 1899, Harriett, daughter of Daniel T. Worden and granddaughter of the late Rear Adml. Worden, U. S. N., to Mr. James Burnett Lowell, of Madison, N. J.

QUINTON-BROOKS.—At Rutland, Vt., April 11, 1899, Pauline de Silver Brooks, daughter of the late Paul Brooks, to Capt. W. W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

SHIPMAN-BRADLEY.—At New York City, April 19, 1899, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain U. S. Military Academy, to Miss Julia Fay Bradley, daughter of Mr. Edson Bradley.

STEWART-COATES.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., April 10, 1899, A. A. Surg. William T. Stewart, U. S. A., to Miss Hetty Dorothy Coates, of Steubenville, Ohio.

TOWNSEND-DURRANT.—At Milwaukee, Wis., April 19, 1899, Col. Edwin Franklin Townsend, U. S. A., to Miss Elaine Durrant.

DIED.

COOK.—At Annapolis, Md., April 16, 1899, Mrs. Caroline E. Cook, wife of Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., and mother of Naval Cadet Cook.

FISK.—April 1, 1899, in Rome, Italy, Josephine Wilson Fisk, age 41 years, granddaughter of the late Commo. Joseph Wilson, U. S. N., and sister-in-law of Surg. Franklin B. Stephenson, U. S. N.

HUBBELL.—At Charleston, S. C., April 14, of pneumonia, Stafford Sprague Hubbell, son of Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Art., and Sarah Sprague Hubbell, his wife, in the sixteenth year of his age.

ILSLEY.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, April 17, 1899, Lieut. Col. Charles Stillman Ilsley, U. S. A., retired.

LANDALE.—Killed in action near Apia, Samoa, April 1, 1899, Lieut. Philip V. Landale, U. S. N.

LAY.—In Bellevue Hospital, New York, April 17, 1899, John Louis Lay, formerly 1st Asst. Engr., U. S. N.

MEYER.—Lost overboard from the transport Sheridan on the night of April 11, 1899, between Singapore and Manila, 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Meyer, 12th U. S. Inf.

MONAGHAN.—Killed in action near Apia, Samoa, April 1, 1899, Ensign John R. Monaghan, U. S. N.

TURNER.—At St. Louis, Mo., April 8, 1899, Gen. John W.



Armstrong Celebrated Uniforms

Dress, Undress and Field Uniforms for all Climates.

Military and Naval Uniforms Made by Military Tailors.

ARMSTRONG'S Unrivaled Caps, Shoulder Straps, Knots, etc. All highest class work and materials.

Western Army Headquarters.

Write for Catalog.

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.

Military and Naval Outfitters.

300-2-4 Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Turner, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army and father of Lieut. Gaston S. Turner, 8th U. S. Inf.

YOUNG.—At Phoenix, A. T., on March 13, 1899, Annie Rebecca, daughter of P. A. Surg. and Mrs. L. L. Young, U. S. N.

Malt-Nutrine

Special attention, of the Officers and Soldiers stationed in the tropical climates, is called to Anheuser-Busch's "Malt-Nutrine—the Food Drink." It possesses intense nourishing strength, is readily retained by the stomach, and is especially recommended to persons suffering with dysentery and similar maladies.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

UNDERTAKERS.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-243 West 2nd St., undertakers, embalmers and funeral directors. Special attention given to hotel, hospital, steamship and suburban calls; magnificent chapels for holding funeral services upon the premises free of charge; interments in all cemeteries; equipment and service in all departments the very best. Prompt service day and night. Telephone, 24, 25th street. Cable, "Undertaker, New York."

FOR BABY'S SKIN

SCALP AND HAIR

And preventing the first symptoms of distressing rashes, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as OUSCUBA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, and for simple rashes and blemishes of childhood, it is simply incomparable.

SCHOOLS.

St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium.

MISS ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

MONT DE CHANTAL ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies. Wheeling, W. Va.
References given by Army Officers.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY

A much larger standing army is now rendered necessary, and as West Point cannot supply the officers, they will be selected largely from graduates of the best private military schools.

Col. Heyl, U. S. Army Inspector General, in his report for 1892, says:

"The MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY still maintains its place as the leading military institution of the country, outside of West Point. It is the most complete and thorough school of the kind I have ever inspected."

"The military department of the MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY stands pre-eminent without a peer among all of its class."—Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. Army Inspector, report to War Department, 1894. For catalogue and other information address Col. J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

Linden Hall Seminary

LITITZ, Lancaster Co., Pa.

A boarding school for girls and young women, founded 1794. A safe and thorough Christian home school, non-sectarian in character. Pupils received at any time. Correspondence invited. The Rev. Chas. D. Kreider, Prin.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR BOYS

Greenwich, Ct.
An ideal combination of school and home life for ten pupils, 25 miles from New York City. Unsurpassed healthfulness. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. 73rd year of Academy. J. H. ROBT, Prin.

UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
W. Stokes Kirk, 1627 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
CALLING WESTBOURNE AT CHERBOURG.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York April 26 | Paris May 10
St. Louis May 3 | St. Paul May 17

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Kensington April 26 | Friesland May 10
Amsterdam May 3 | Southampton May 17

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.

Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.
399 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 135 La Salle St., Chicago;
1205 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 59 State St., Boston;
4 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

1899 SEED ANNUAL FREE.
D. M. PERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

"CAMMEYER"

Stamped on a Shoe

MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

WAR or PEACE

The Military Boot!

Whether they join Uncle Sam's cavalry and go to the war or continue peacefully to ride to the hounds or at polo, or gently on country roads, gentlemen will find our Military Boot the most appropriate foot covering. It affords the support and protection so needful to the foot, and also so comfortable and serviceable to ankle and leg.



This is the correct military boot adopted and used by the military and cavalry officers and soldiers of the country. We keep it in full lines and all sizes of the best material, form and finish, and at about one-half the price charged elsewhere.

Men's Calf Stiff Leg Riding Boot,

Regulation style \$9.00
Solid Nickel English Spurs, Max-
well box 2.00
Solid Nickel English Strap Spurs 1.50

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the United States. Bound in leather 75 cents, cloth 50 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau Street, New York.

Can I Become an Electrical Engineer?

Yes, you can. We teach Electrical Engineering at your home or post by Mail \$2.00 PER MONTH. Over Twenty Technical and Popular Courses. Our Institute endorsed by Thos. A. Edison and every other prominent electrician. The electrical field is growing enormously and offers excellent opportunities for advancement. Knowledge easily acquired. Write for our two free books, entitled "Can I Become an Electrical Engineer?" and "The Electrical Marvels of Our Times."

The Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction,
Dept. 1, 120-122 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

Drill Regulations.

Infantry.

Special Edition, with Interpretations.
Leather \$1.00
Bristol Board50

Regular Edition, without Interpretations.
Leather75
Bristol Board50

Cavalry.

Revised edition.
Leather 1.00

Artillery.

Revised edition.
Leather 1.00

New Manual of Arms.

Adapted to SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, caliber .30.
Bristol Board10

Manual of Guard Duty.

Leather50
Bristol Board25

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau St., New York City.

Do you read the Army Articles in

The Evening Post?

They are regular and absolutely reliable.

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

London newspapers seem to look upon the return of Gen. Lawton to Manila as a reverse, and give advice on the situation.

The "Daily Mail" says: "Pluck and doggedness will triumph in the end. No true-hearted American can raise his voice to recall the troops or to refuse reinforcements. That would be cowardice, and Continental nations would never cease to sneer."

The "Daily Chronicle" calls attention to the fact that even in the British service there is a great outcry if the men are kept in the tropics but for a few months when they have completed their seven years, although many may desire to renew their enlistment for twelve. This journal does not see why the Peace Commissioners and Aguinaldo should not reach a permanent and honorable understanding; but, it contends, when this has been attained the troops remaining in the Philippines must be Regulars and not Volunteers.

The "Standard," whose editorial is sympathetic, rebukes those who would make political capital out of Gen. Lawton's retirement, after having brilliantly executed a strategic programme, and out of the mischance Adm. Dewey records in an attempt to fulfill an obligation of humanity. It believes that "the Volunteers themselves would resent the suggestion that they are exhausted by hardship or are prematurely homesick."

The "Daily News" says: "We have always held that the settlements will be found rather in compromise than in a thorough defeat of the native forces. The Americans are really called upon to solve problems which the misgovernment of Spain created, and the task needs tact and patience even more than a strong arm."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "If imperialism is to be made the shuttlecock of Republican and Democratic bosses, the 'white man's burden' will prove too heavy for American shoulders; but such a failure would rebound to the discredit of the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race."

SURPRISED BY FILIPINO GENTILITY.

"Speaking of the oft-repeated statement that the Filipinos are a very degraded, ignorant and uncivilized people reminds me of a night I spent at a Filipino club," said Charles L. Jewett, of New Albany. "I was invited to attend the opening of the club. I had not been in Manila long, and everything was new to me. Out of curiosity I accepted the invitation, and went to the function in my every-day duds, not dreaming but that it would be a very rude and coarse, if not comical, affair. Well, I want to tell you that I was completely surprised. The guests drove up in carriages, and the men were all attired in black clothes and white ties, and a good many were in full dress attire. And, by George! if it isn't a fact that several of them carried crush opera hats. I was the poorest dressed man in the lot, but they all treated me with the greatest consideration, and I found them a polite and cultivated set of people. Of course, they were the cream of the Filipinos, but the fact that the race can evolve such creditable exponents shows that as a people they are capable of development."—From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Of Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. Vols., who has figured with distinction in the operations about Manila, this anecdote is related as indicating his persistency and ambition. When about 18 young Hale secured an appointment as Cadet at the United States Military Academy from Colorado, and reported at West Point in June, 1880. At the first semi-annual examination Hale stood near the top of the class, a Cadet who had the advantages of several months at one of the preparatory schools on the Hudson carrying off first honors. The member of the class who passed number one was under discussion soon after, when Hale quietly remarked:

"He will never be number one again."

"Why?" was the reply. "One might be led to believe that you reserve that honor for yourself. Do you intend to be number one?"

"I not only intend to be number one," Hale replied, "but I shall endeavor to make the highest standing ever made at the Academy."

This elicited some retorts from the listeners, and remarks regarding Hale's presumption. In June, 1884, however, when the class graduated, Hale's intention to be number one had been fulfilled, as had also his desire to reach the highest standing ever made in the history of the Academy. He had gathered to himself class rank number one in all branches but two, and in these had

ESTABLISHED 1818.

Brooks Brothers,

Broadway, Cor. 22d St.,

New York City.

Makers of Fine Uniforms for over seventy-five years.

Standard cloths, doeskins, beavers, kerseys, and serges for full dress, fatigue uniforms and overcoats for officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

In addition to regular Khaki drills we carry a new line of wool serges and chevrons of standard Khaki color.

Samples, prices and self-measurement blanks sent upon application.

pushed his sole competitor so hard that there was only the fraction of one per cent. between them.

This is an interesting story, but as a matter of fact Gen. Geo. L. Andrews, who died April 4, graduated number one in all branches of study, and was absolutely perfect as was Gen. Hale, in deportment neither receiving any demerits. Gen. Hale was 2,070.4 in general merit out of a possible 2,075, and this is what is referred to. His percentage was 99.8; Gen. Andrews's, 99.44, or 2,237.3, out of a total of 2,250.

Gen. Samuel Storrow Sumner (Colonel, 6th U. S. Cav.), has been selected to succeed Gen. A. E. Bates as military attaché at London, England. Gen. Bates returns home for duty in the Paymaster General's Office and is mentioned as the coming Paymaster General of the Army when Gen. Carey retires, July 12 next.

PURE MILK

for Armies and Navies in Tropical Climates.



Highland

Evaporated Cream

—UNSWEETENED—

Is a pure, condensed milk, which keeps perfectly in the severest climate any length of time. Delicious for culinary uses; invaluable for the sick.

PURE MILK, FOR LAND AND SEA.
THE KIND THAT SCHLEY AND DEWEY USE.

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.
Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00
INFANTRY, bound in leather, 75c. • ARTILLERY, bound in leather, \$1.00

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1895.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS

Adapted to the SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, Caliber .30

Bound in bristol board, uniform with the Drill Regulations, price 10c.

DRILL REGULATIONS for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Cloth, 50c.; Leather, 75c.
U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WAR. Government Edition, \$1.50.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHANGE IS IN THE INDEFINITE FUTURE IF IT COMES AT ALL

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within reach of all. Books sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

The criticisms on Company and Battalion Drills, published in the Army and Navy Journal are full of instruction, and are made by skilled tacticians of long experience. The answers to tactical questions, asked by numerous correspondents, are accepted as authoritative in both the Army and National Guard

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

DIAMOND CREAMERY.



Top-o-can Brand.
Best Butter Made in this Country.
Indispensable in hot climates.

Packed at the Creamery, fresh from the churn in 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 lb. (net weight) sealed tins.

SIMPSON, McINTIRE & CO., Proprietors,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES MOORE, JR., New York Agent.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,

Adopted by the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard.

English Quality and American Methods.
EVERYONE with a pair
WILL SEE

that the **SAMSON**



is the best solid back **HAIR BRUSH.**

Robt. Low's Son, 509 Kent Ave., New York.



THE BATSON SKETCHING CASE.

Lieut. F. A. BATSON, Patentee.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

W. & L. E. GURLEY,

Manufacturers of Civil Engineers' and Surveyors' Instruments,

Established 1845.

TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.

Descriptive Circular
Sent on Application.

Dueber-Hampden

Up to Date...

American Watches.

Made at the only factories in America, where a complete Watch Movement as well as Case, is manufactured.

The only manufacturers of high grade 23-Ruby Jeweled Watches in the world. The smallest Watch in America, called "The Four Hundred," for Ladies' wear. Htg. or O. F. styles, with second hand. This Watch is made only by this company. Address for Catalogue, with illustrations of Watches, at all prices.

THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS,
Canton, Ohio.

The Buckeye Camera.

1899 MODEL.

PRACTICABLE. COMPACT. PORTABLE.

May be Loaded in Daylight. For Films or Plates.

For FILMS ONLY:

3 1/2 x 3 1/2 Buckeye, - - - \$6.00

3 1/2 x 3 1/2 Buckeye, 1899 Model, - - - 8.00

4 x 5 Buckeye, - - - 10.00

For BOTH FILMS AND PLATES:

3 1/2 x 3 1/2 Special Buckeye, with one holder, - - - \$9.00

4 x 5 Special Buckeye, with one holder, 16.00

We recommend the NEW AMERICAN FILMS for Hand-Camera Work.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR ALL, an elementary text book. Price, paper, 25c.; postage, 3c.

CATALOGUE of all kinds of cameras and all requisites for photography mailed on application, R. H. & E. C. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

Established 1842. 591 Broadway, New York.

43, 47, 49 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.

349 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.

Patent Binders

FOR FILING THE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

By mail, post-paid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

93-101 Nassau St., New York.

The first-class Japanese battleship Asahi was launched at Clydebank, England, March 13, and the 30-knot Japanese torpedo boat Shiranui (Will o' the Wisp) the next day at Chiswick. When completed the Asahi will be one of the most formidable battleships afloat, with 18.5 knots speed. Her principal dimensions are: Extreme length, 425 feet 6 inches; breadth, 75 feet 2 1/2 inches, and depth 43 feet 7 1/2 inches, with a displacement of 15,200 tons on a mean draught of water of 27 feet 3 inches. The armament will comprise four 12-inch breech-loading weapons mounted en barbette, fourteen 6-inch quick-firing guns, twenty 12-pounders, and eight 3-pounders; while the hull is pierced for four submerged torpedo tubes. The transformation of the Turkish ironclads Messudieh and Assir-i-Tewfik is now under way at Genoa, under the inspection of a special commission nominated by the Sultan himself, who is to pay the cost out of his own pocket. Four more ironclads are to follow for repairs, and there is even talk of one or two new ships being laid down for the Sultan at Spezia.

Dr. Winters, a missionary from India, who has recently been in Manila, is quoted as saying "I will have

the greatest admiration for the American soldier from now on. The American Army at Manila is an admirable fighting machine."


In a paper recently presented to an English scientific society is to be found an interesting table in which the rapidity of various forms of atmospheric or ether vibration is stated. It is as follows:

Vibrations per second.	
Röntgen rays	288,224,000,000,000,000
Photographic limit of solar spectrum	1,125,890,906,842,624
Green light	562,949,953,421,312
Infra red	281,474,976,710,656
Heat rays of solar spectrum	70,368,744,177,664
Electric oscillations in Hertz resonator	67,108,964
Audible vibration	32,768
Music (highest note)	4,096
Music (lowest note)	32
Water surface, waves of minimum velocity	16
Music (lowest note)	32

Austria has provided for the expenditure within the next ten years of 90,000,000 marks, so as to raise the strength of the fleet to fifteen ironclads of displacements varying from 6,000 to 9,000 tons, seven ram-cruisers of from 4,000 to 7,000 tons, seven small cruisers and fifteen torpedo avisos—a force which could offer invaluable support to the fleets of any allied Powers, especially in the Mediterranean.

The Emperor of Germany is reported to be highly satisfied with the selection of delegates made by President McKinley to represent the United States at the Peace Conference and especially pleased with the appointment of Capt. Mahan, U. S. N., whom he hopes to meet.

Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, declines to allow Russia to reorganize the Abyssinian army with Russian officers, although, in the hope of securing these concessions, Russia sent him valuable presents, including 60,000 rifles, 2,000,000 cartridges, and several machine guns.



The bottle is cylindrical with a decorative label. The label features the text "Regal Shoe Dressing" in a stylized font, with "San Francisco" and "Cal." also visible. The bottle has a cork stopper.

Regal Shoe Dressing

Regal Dressing is made to meet the requirements of practical shoemakers. We are not chemists or manufacturers only of shoe dressing, but are making and polishing thousands of shoes daily, consequently know what is best. Regal Dressing is the best because it is made to benefit the leather. If you use Regal Dressing and your shoes do not wear as they should, you cannot lay the blame to inferior polish.

The only shoe dressing put up especially for the

Army and Navy

in a package light in weight; cannot break or leak (no glass). Inner case of metal.

For sale only in Regal Shoe stores or by mail. Price, postpaid, 15 cts.; large size, 30 cts. Good for men's, women's, and children's shoes. Send postal for booklet, "The Care of Shoes," and shoe catalogue, "The Truth About the Regal."

L. C. BLISS & CO.
117 Summer St., - Boston, Mass.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

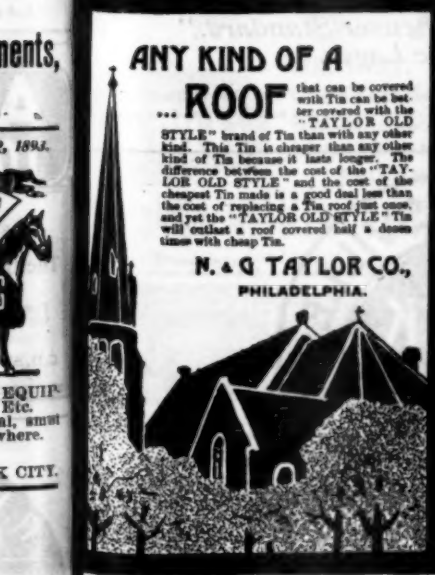
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. No extra premium for war or climate risk. Policies absolutely incontestable from date of issue. Send for information.

ANY KIND OF A ROOF

that can be covered with Tin can be better covered with the TAYLOR OLD STYLE brand of Tin than with any other kind. This Tin is cheaper than any other kind of Tin because it lasts longer. The difference between the cost of the TAYLOR OLD STYLE and the cost of the cheapest Tin made is a good deal less than the cost of replacing a Tin roof just once, and yet the TAYLOR OLD STYLE Tin will outlast a roof covered half a dozen times with cheap Tin.

N. & Q. TAYLOR CO., PHILADELPHIA.



WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

MAKES A SMILING FACE



Williams' Soaps sold everywhere, but sent by mail if your dealer does not supply you.

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cents.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cents.
Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cents.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 40 cents.
Six Round Cakes, 1 lb., 40 cents.
Exquisite also for toilet. Trial cake for a stamp.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON: 41 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C. SYDNEY: 101 CLARENCE ST.

SPANISH SOLDIER'S BUTTONS

Gold Plated, made into Sleeve Buttons. Handsome Souvenirs, mailed, 50c. per pair, 3 pairs \$1.00 with our new catalogue, 1000 illustrations. Military goods, war relics, etc. Valuable book, BANNERMAN, 570 Broadway, N. Y.

DAYONET EXERCISE

By PAUL A. OLIVER, Late Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. V., and A. D. C. Headquarters Staff, Army Potomac. A Neat Book with Full Instructions. PRICE 50 CENTS.

Apply to Paul A. Oliver, Oliver's Mills, Pa.

Military Cycling IN THE Rocky Mountains.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

By Lieut. JAMES A. MOSS, Commander 55th U. S. Infantry Bicycle Corps.

Full history of the famous 1000-mile trip with 30 beautiful half-toned pictures. Of interest to every army and navy man.

10 Cents for copy.

BROWN'S For the BRONCHIAL TROCHES Throat

The Public Speaker's Friend.
John L. Brown & Son, Boston.

HOTELS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN,
FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.
Summer rates \$3.00 per day or \$17.50 per week and upwards.
Winter rates \$4.00 per day and upwards.
ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe
ARMY AND NAVY.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
OLD POINT COMFORT.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL. Absolutely Fire-Proof.
4th Ave., 32d to 33d Sts., New York.
American Plan \$5.50 per day and upwards. European Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters.
FRED. A. REED, Mgr. WM. H. EARLE, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.
European Plan. Newly refurnished and replumbed. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.
WM. G. LELAND.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall St., New York.
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

THE PIERREPONT, Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.
SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.
E. E. SEAMAN, PROPRIETOR

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

HOTEL CASTLETON, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.
GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

DEWEY HOTEL,

Geo. D. De Shields, Mgr.,
L. Street, Near Fourteenth, Washington, D. C.
Fourteenth St. and Pa. Ave. cars pass corner.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BELLAVITA Arsonic Beauty

Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blisters, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces.

Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, \$1.00; six boxes \$5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund \$5.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

Nervina Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois.
Sold by all Druggists



"Buy China and Glass Right" HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS.

FOR THE EARLY SPRING WEDDINGS.

The fact that many stores where Wedding Gifts are bought reserve their choicest goods till later in the season has had no influence with us. On the contrary, we have taken pains this year to make elaborate preparations on purpose for the Early Weddings by assembling from the most famous factories and advantageous markets in the world such a magnificent array of China and Cut Glass, &c., as even our three buildings never before contained.

The richness, beauty and variety of these goods can only be fully characterized by saying that in them we have outdone ourselves. With others there is positively no comparison.

The useful, the beautiful are here, and in the most charming combination—the ornate, the simple, the costly, the inexpensive—the necessities for a cottage—the equipment of a castle—or a yacht. Varied otherwise beyond all telling, they are alike in one essential, and that is always

1-4 LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

We also call attention to our exceptional facilities for illuminating glass and china to order; to the extra quality of our cases compared with those which often discredit it, an otherwise acceptable present, and to our perfect willingness to forward gifts at any specified time, insuring safe and prompt delivery.

A FEW EXAMPLES. CUT GLASS BOWLS.



A very handsome, well cut, beautifully finished 8-inch Fruit, Salad or Berry Bowl, in satin lined white leatherette case \$5.00

BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES.

Bread and Butter Plates, apple blossom decoration, with shaded green border, with sponged gold; 12 plates standing on edge, making a very handsome display; complete in satin lined white leatherette case \$4.50

AFTER DINNER CUPS AND SAUCERS.

After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, decorated in festoons of small pink rosebuds, with green leaves and a gold border of laurel between the festoons and edge; gold traced handles; one dozen complete in satin lined white leatherette case \$6.00

RAMEKINS AND PLATES.

Haviland Limoges China Ramekins and Plates, with violet decoration and colored gold edges; one dozen plates and one dozen saucers to match, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case \$7.50

SALAD OR FRUIT SETS.

Limoges China Salad or Fruit Sets, border decoration, with dark pink roses in natural colors and scroll work in natural green; the combination of these two is most pleasing. One salad bowl and twelve salad plates to match; complete in satin lined white leatherette case \$8.50

CLARET SETS.

Finest quality imported glass Claret Set, very heavily decorated with burnished gold; 12 Claret Glasses and 1 Claret Decanter; complete in satin lined white leatherette case \$29.75

CUT GLASS DISHES.

(For Brandy-Cherries.)
12 richly cut Dishes, suitable for brandy cherries, salted almonds, &c., in satin lined leatherette case \$5.00

50-54 West 22nd Street,
Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 34th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Dress and Undress Coats,
Trousers, Overcoats, Capes,
Etc.

Officers' Swords,
Belts, Campaign Hats,
Leggins, Shoulder Straps,
Caps, Presentation Swords,
Etc.

W. A. RAYMOLD,
NEW YORK CITY.

99 Fourth Ave. Bet 11th and 12th Sts. New Illustrated Special Catalogue for 1890 sent upon request.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE, MILITARY GOODS.

Equipments for Officers of Army, Navy, National Guard, Etc.
78 FIFTH AVENUE, Two doors below 14th St. NEW YORK.

BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd.

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

84 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.

RIDABOCK & CO.,

112 Fourth Ave.

2 Doors below 12th St.

NEW YORK CITY.

Formerly BAKER & MCKENNEY.

ARMY OFFICERS' { Undress Caps, Campaign Hats,
Shoulder Straps, Sword Belts,
Swords and Sabres, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty.

The Pipe of the Century. See The "MALLINCKRODT" Patent.

NICOTINE ABSORBENT AND VENTILATED SMOKING PIPE

is the only Pipe fit for a gentleman to smoke. By an exceedingly simple and effective arrangement, there are no filthy stems to clean, the poisonous nicotine juices are absorbed before reaching the mouth, and a cool, clean and healthy smoke assured at no greater expense than for an ordinary Pipe. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Over 100,000 sold in 1889, and extensively used in various Army Posts and highly endorsed by Lieut. Jungen and others in U. S. Navy. Send for illustrated circular of designs and price.

275 Canal St., NEW YORK.

HARVEY & WATTS CO., Station E. PHILADELPHIA.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,

84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 311 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Best Sanitary Specialties — BATHS, WATER-CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

Castings and Propeller Wheels

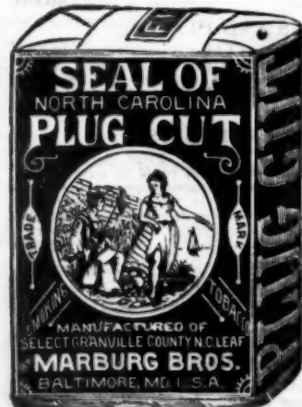
MADE FROM Parsons Manganese Bronze

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...

SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for
particulars.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.

The Undisputed Leader of Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos Throughout the World.

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO
GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

RICE & DUVAL, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS, FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,
Well known to Army Officers for the past 22 years.
UNIFORMS.

GUN POWDER...

Military Powder of all grades
and Gun Cotton

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles

Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following Vessels of the New Navy of the United States have the "PROVIDENCE" WINDLASSES.

Battle Ships.	Armored Battle Ship.	Armored Cruisers.	Coast Defence Monitor.
Iowa.....11,000 tons	Texas.....6,500 tons	Brooklyn.....3,100 tons	Puritan.....6,000 tons
Massachusetts.....10,300 "	Practice Cruiser for Naval Cadets.	New York.....6,150 "	Minuteman.....5,000 "
Indiana.....10,300 "	Bancroft.....850 tons	Maine.....6,450 "	Amphitrite.....3,900 "
Gunboats.	Helena.....1,144 tons	Newark.....4,085 tons	Minneapolis.....7,500 tons
Yerktown.....1,700 tons	Dynamite Cruiser.	Atlanta.....3,150 "	Baltimore.....4,600 "
Concord.....1,700 "	Vesuvius.....950 "	Boston.....3,150 "	Cincinnati.....3,150 "
Bennington.....1,700 "	Partially Protected Cruis-ers.	Detroit.....2,000 "	Raleigh.....5,150 "
Petrel.....800 "	Chicago.....4,500 tons	Montgomery.....2,000 "	Dispatch Boat.
Nashville.....575 "	Philadelphia.....4,324 "	Protected Cruis-ers.	Dolphin.....1,400 "
Wilmington.....3,144 "	Columbia.....7,550 tons		

The AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO. is also building the Steam Windlasses for the Battle Ships "Kearsage" and "Kentucky" now under construction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address FRANK S. MANTON, Agent.

CRANES • HIGH • SPEEDS • • ELECTRIC • STEAM • HAND • • MACHINERY • FOR HANDLING COAL AND ORE

THE BROWN HOISTING AND CONVEYING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, O.
NEW YORK 26 CORTLANDT ST. LONDON 39 VICTORIA ST. S.W.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 53 South Street, New York.
Used by the principal Steamship Lines. Telephone, 586 BROAD.
Made in America of American materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

THE FAMOUS BEERS OF THE GREAT

ANHEUSER BUSCH

BREWING ASSOCIATION.



"The Original Budweiser."
"Black and Tan."
"Faust."
"Anheuser Standard."
"Pale Lager."

On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations, Civil Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars, and on all Pullman and Wagner Cars.



LAFLIN & RAND SPORTING RIFLE SMOKELESS

TRY
OUR
SHOTGUN
SMOKELESS

Is a new powder for rifles and revolvers that were built for black powder. It is accurate, cleanly and uniform. Shells may be reloaded many times. If this interests you, call or write

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., NEW YORK.